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INTERNATIONAL

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## Dares Spanish Troops to Fire

### Hassan Plans Sahara Move: 'Peaceful March' by 350,000

From Wire Dispatches  
RABAT, Oct. 16 (UPI)—King Hassan II of Morocco told his people today that he will lead a "peaceful march" of 350,000 unarmed civilians to recover the disputed Spanish Sahara. He did not say when the march would be held.

In a speech on nationwide radio and television, the 46-year-old monarch challenged any "peaceful" march to open fire on the unarmed marchers. He said that the Spanish Sahara is a "territory" of Morocco and that the Moroccan Army would protect the marchers against possible attack from the nearby Soviet-backed Algerian forces.

King Hassan said that the marchers would be accompanied by Moroccan troops. He said that the marchers would be organized by 10,000 persons, with nearly 3,000 trucks assigned to the marchers into the desert.

The volunteers will be taken in special trains from various parts of the country to Marrakech in south Morocco, and then by truck to the Sahara, King Hassan said.

"We will all be without arms, since we do not want war with Spain," the King declared. "We did not take our case to the International Court in order to go to war."

"No tyrant, not even one totally devoid of faith, would dare to give an order to fire on 350,000 persons without arms," King Hassan said.

"If we meet any forces other than Spanish forces, we will resist to self-defense," he added.

This was taken to mean that the Moroccan Army, which has been on full combat alert in the Sahara for weeks, would stand by to protect the marchers against possible harassment by the Algerians.

The monarch said that he had been preparing the march for two months.

Since noon, the state-run radio network had played nothing but military music, interrupted only by announcements of a government order that all factories, offices and schools be closed early to allow the population to hear the King's speech.

The King made his announcement shortly after the Moroccan government issued a communiqué saying that the World Court's findings "settled" Morocco's territorial conflict with Spain and "established in an irrefutable fashion" the legitimacy of Morocco's claims to the territory.

Phosphate Supply  
The territory is a wasteland on a sandy desert bordering the Atlantic but in its northern part, known as Rio de Oro, it holds one of the world's largest deposits of phosphates, used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

Morocco is already the world's largest phosphate exporter, and possession of the Spanish Sahara deposits would give it a virtual monopoly of the world phosphate trade.

The Spanish Sahara comprises some 105,000 square miles, but it contains less than one inhabitant per square mile. No census of the population of largely illiterate herders has ever been taken, but according to Spanish estimates there are about 80,000 inhabitants, nearly all of them nomads.

Of these, at least 25,000 are at present camped with their herds as refugees on Moroccan territory. Other refugees are in Algeria and in neighboring Mauritania.



King Hassan II

for cities proclaiming their support for his plan.

He spoke a few hours after the International Court of Justice at The Hague ruled that the Spanish Sahara's nomadic tribes had some "juridical links" with the Moroccan crown before the Spanish conquest in 1884. But



STREET SCENE—Armed men patrol streets in eastern section of Beirut yesterday as housewives shop. This particular area was scene of heavy fighting Wednesday. Meanwhile Palestinians offered Lebanon some conciliatory guidelines. Story Page 2.

## Unsolved Watergate Episode

### Case of the 18½-Minute Gap Closed

By John M. Crewdson  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI)—The special Watergate prosecutor has reported that his office had failed to establish responsibility for the gap in a tape recording of a conversation between President Nixon and H. R. Haldeman, his chief of staff, shortly after the 1972 Watergate break-in.

Henry Ruth Jr., in a 377-page report issued yesterday, just before his scheduled resignation as special prosecutor, said the investigation of the 18 1/2-minute gap and inquiries in several other areas were now closed.

The report noted that although appeals of some "Watergate"-related convictions remained to be argued and "a few" inquiries were still active, most of the investigations and prosecutions that grew out of the scandal were now completed, and that the time was "appropriate to summarize the completed work."

The report said that more than 50 individuals were questioned by a federal grand jury about the 18 1/2-minute gap in a recording of an Oval Office conversation on June 30, 1972, three days after the break-in, and that the prosecutor's office had concluded that the responsibility for it lay with "a very small number of persons."

But the lawyers who worked on the investigation were, in the end, "unable to obtain evidence sufficient to prosecute any individual," the report explained.

Other investigations  
The special prosecutor's investigation of the celebrated "gap" was only one of several inquiries undertaken during the office's 2 1/2-year probe of the Nixon administration activities known collectively as "Watergate" that, the report said, resulted in no clear-cut determination of criminal wrongdoing.

Other investigations that came to naught, according to the report, included the following:

- Some aspects of the allegations that the Nixon administration had settled three anti-trust suits in 1971 against the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. in return for ITT's alleged offer to help finance the 1972 Republican National Convention.
- Possible criminality surrounding the installation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the request of the White House, of wiretaps on the home telephones of 13 Nixon administration officials and four newsmen over a two-year period between 1969 and 1971.
- The alleged misuses by officials of the Nixon White House of federal agencies, including the Internal Revenue Service, to "harass" Lawrence O'Brien, the former Democratic national chairman, to punish individuals the Nixon administration had in 1970 at a cancer congress in Houston.

"It met with skepticism at first, but then caused a revolution," he said.

He said that Dr. Temin made essentially the same discoveries. The institute said that Dr. Temin found that cells gained certain qualities after an infection from RNA virus "that indicated a possible persistence of genetic material in them."

## U.S. Denounced as Ship Leaves Guam

### 1,600 Refugees Sailing Home; Saigon Reception Uncertain

AGANA, Guam, Oct. 16 (AP)—About 1,600 Vietnamese refugees sailed for their homeland today with departing criticism of the U.S. evacuation program and no assurance they will be welcomed back in South Vietnam.

The refugees set off in the Thuan Tin I, a former South Vietnamese merchant ship that left port without flying any nation's flag. The ship's name had been painted over.

It had been a long and frustrating wait in a refugee camp for the Vietnamese, who wanted to return after their frantic evacuation in April. Today, North Vietnam joined South Vietnam in condemning the United States for allowing the refugees to leave.

Tran Ngoc Thach, chairman of the ship's Registration Government Committee, said the evacuation was one of a series of U.S. crimes against Vietnam.

"Even in postwar times, crimes have been accumulated in the evacuation plans that have caused hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese families to live in separation and suffering," he said before the ship left.

The charge mirrored closely the official position of the Vietnamese government toward the U.S. refugee program and might be designed to help prepare the way for the refugees' return.

Mr. Thach said the more than 100,000 persons who fled Vietnam immediately before the victory by Communist forces in April were "seduced and deceived" by fear of a bloodbath.

"The extravagant propaganda themes concerning a bloodbath in South Vietnam are of legend and only consist of an intention to cover up countless numbers of war crimes committed in the past 30 years," he said.

No Reports  
There have been no confirmed reports of a major bloodbath in South Vietnam since the Provisional Revolutionary Government took over.

North Vietnam said today, in a broadcast monitored in Hong Kong (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Spain Seizes Six In Police Killing; Fast Trial Likely

By Malcolm W. Browne  
MADRID, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Barcelona police announced today that they had captured six terrorists who killed a policeman last month. The announcement appeared intended to set the stage for a speedy trial by military tribunals, with the possibility that at least one defendant will be executed.

The four men and two women are known to have been in the hands of the Barcelona police for weeks. Today's announcement did not say when they had been arrested. The announcement, implying that the case will be dealt with swiftly, is believed by Barcelona sources to reflect growing rightist pressure on local authorities.

Extreme rightist demonstrators in Barcelona last week accused the local civil governor and his administration of being too liberal and called for his resignation. Rightist political strength in Spain is believed to have grown materially as a result of foreign criticism of Spain's handling of accused terrorists.

Five men—two of them Basque separatists and three belonging to a small, ultra-leftist guerrilla group, the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front (FRAP)—were executed by firing squad on Sept. 27 after being convicted by military tribunals of killing a policeman.

Diplomatic Furor  
The executions created a diplomatic furor during which Western European ambassadors were recalled from Spain, various European governments leaders denounced the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and Pope Paul VI deplored the death sentences.

Today's arrests involve the murder of a 49-year-old off-duty Barcelona policeman, Juan Ruiz Munoz, who was shot by two young men as he was returning home.

The police announcement declared that the murder had been the work of six persons. They were identified as two brothers, Jose Maria and Lorenzo Jurado Perez; two other men, Pedro San Sanchez Vega and Vicente Aguedo Vidal Tunon; and two women, Francisca Molinos Barrio and Antonia Lopez Quero, the girl friends of Mr. Sanchez Vega and Lorenzo Jurado Perez.

Responsibility Placed  
The police statement described Lorenzo Jurado Perez as the one principally responsible for the murder, implying that his punishment might be harsher.

Persons accused of killing policemen must be tried by military tribunals under anti-terrorist emergency laws. Such tribunals normally complete trials and sentencing in several days and no appeals are possible apart from petitions to the chief of state for clemency.

Police said all six are members of FRAP and had been planning attacks against judges, policemen and Civil Guards. Duplicating machines and FRAP propaganda also were reported found.

Elsewhere in the northern part of the country, police announced the arrest of 22 other persons as part of the campaign to crush illegal separatist and leftist organizations.

In the arrests, one of the illegal organizations involved was said to be the Basque separatist group, Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna, or Basque Nation and Freedom, and the other was the Communist-oriented United Socialist party of Catalonia. The announcements did not say when the arrests were made, but (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## U.S. Output Rose by 1.9% In September

Monthly Increase Highest Since 1964  
By James L. Rowe Jr.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI)—The U.S. economic recovery surged last month as the output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities registered its highest monthly increase in more than a decade.

The Federal Reserve Board reported today that industrial production rose 1.9 per cent last month, after strong gains of 1.6 per cent in August and 1 per cent in July. It was the fifth straight month that industrial output gained after the recession touched bottom in April.

The September gain in production was the biggest since November, 1964, when the industrial output of the nation rose 2.8 per cent following settlement of an auto strike.

Unemployment Rate  
Big increases in industrial production generally spell similar gains in factory employment. Since March, 1.5 million workers have found jobs. The unemployment rate hit a peak of 9.2 per cent in May and has steadily fallen since then to 8.3 per cent last month.

The Federal Reserve Board said that its index of industrial production was at 116.2 per cent of its 1967 average last month, the highest it has been since last December. Over the last three months, industrial output has been rising at an annual rate of 12.5 per cent.

Most economists do not think that the economy will improve as rapidly in the last three months of the year as it did between July and September. Nevertheless, they do not appear to be as concerned about a very slow economic rebound as they were three or four years ago.

Herman Liebling, deputy director of the Treasury Department's Office of Financial Analysis, said that the recovery from this recession is about as fast as the average recovery in the previous postwar recessions.

Deepest Recession  
Nevertheless, the recession of 1974-75 was the deepest since the Great Depression and even with three months of strong economic recovery, the unemployment rate remains at a level higher than at any time since 1941.

The increase in output was widespread last month, the Federal Reserve Board said. In the early stages of this year's recovery, production of consumer products was rising while production of equipment used by businesses continued to decline. Last month, however, production of business equipment rose, after declining for the previous 10 months.

Economists agree that there is no chance for a strong rebound and a big increase in employment without substantial pickup in business as well as consumer spending.

## Brezhnev Sessions Halved

### Climate in Russia Continues To Grow Icier for Giscard

By James Goldsborough  
MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (UPI)—French officials confirmed today that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing would leave Moscow two hours early Saturday without meeting Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev that day because of a "scheduling misunderstanding" between the two leaders.

The latest change in what has turned out to be a highly unusual Franco-Soviet summit meeting occurred a day after Mr.

Brezhnev abruptly canceled a scheduled meeting with the French President. Instead of four meetings during Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit here, there will be two, the second one taking place tomorrow.

The French delegation was saying nothing officially about the sudden drop in temperature between nations that in the time of Gen. Charles de Gaulle spoke of a "special relationship," but they were clearly concerned about it. The Russians have, in effect, turned Mr. Giscard d'Estaing into a tourist during most of the trip. Today, the French President went sightseeing in Kiev.

By today, it was clear that the Russian behavior was no accident, but explaining it was another matter. Thus, the light on the situation other than to say that the "two delegations would meet tomorrow to sign several important documents."

Political Sting  
By their actions, the Russians were not only embarrassing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing but also hurting him politically. The Paris-Moscow relationship begun by Gen. de Gaulle in 1966 has provided steady capital for Fifth Republic governments. Gaullism has always drawn part of its support from the left.

Most observers felt the seeds of the quarrel could be found in the initial toasts made here Monday night. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called for an end to "ideological competition," practically the same phrase President Ford used in Helsinki, while Mr. Brezhnev said that détente did not herald the end of the "struggle of ideas."

There was also a strong difference in the toasts in emphasis on the need for military détente.

For the Russians, it takes precedence now that the Helsinki summit meeting is over, while (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Energy Pact Paves Way for Realignment

PARIS, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—With the way finally cleared for the start of a new style of dialogue between major oil producers and their customers, it is industrialized and developing nations, hopes have risen for the alignment of a world economic order.

The last obstacles to achieving his economic realignment were removed here this morning after three days and nights of preliminary negotiations.

It all goes according to the plan, the result of these preparations could be what chief U.S. negotiator Charles Robinson has described as "the most important international institutional development since the United Nations."

The net result of the 10-sided reparatory negotiations, which opened on Monday after ending a deadlock last April, was the signing of a ministerial conference of producers, consumers and industrial nations.

Dec. 16 Talks Set  
The conference, to start here in Dec. 16, will bring together 11 ministers—eight from the industrialized group and the remaining 19 from the producing and developing states.

The main task of the conference will be to create four expert-level commissions designed to produce concrete proposals on the following issues: energy, raw materials, development problems and related financial matters.

The commissions will each have 5 members, 10 from the producing and developing states and five from the industrialized countries.

They will try to produce workable proposals on a whole range of subjects to be submitted to a second ministerial conference of the new group of 27 toward the end of next year.

Defining the Mandates  
It was the definition of the commission mandates that posed the major problem during the reparatory talks.

The industrial countries and the United States in particular wanted to keep the mandates general, leaving the maximum flexibility. "We are ready to discuss anything," said Mr. Robinson, the under secretary of state for economic affairs.

But the developing nations, eager to insure that the subjects that interest them most are covered by the commissions, Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Three Americans Share the 1975 Nobel Prize in Medicine

From Wire Dispatches  
STOCKHOLM, Oct. 16.—Hailing their achievements as a "giant step in cancer research," the Karolinska Institute today awarded three Americans the 1975 Nobel Prize in medicine for their discoveries on how tumor viruses affect cells.

Dr. David Baltimore, 47, of Howard Martin Temin, 61, and Dr. Renato Dulbecco, 61, all veteran cancer researchers, were cited by the institute for their discoveries concerning the interaction between tumor viruses and the genetic material of the cell.

Dr. Baltimore is a specialist in microbiology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Temin is an expert in the field of oncology—the study of tumors—at the University of Wisconsin and Dr. Dulbecco, who was born in Italy, is a cell researcher at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Laboratory in London. They will share the prize's 830,000 kronor (\$143,000).

In the 1950s, Dr. Dulbecco taught Dr. Temin at the California Institute of Technology and Dr. Baltimore at the Salk Institute in La Jolla, Calif. He



Dr. Howard Temin

said in London today that the selection of his co-winners was a surprise because, although the three are well acquainted, they had done their prize-winning research independently and "we thought we had been doing quite different things."

Dr. Dulbecco, a U.S. citizen since 1963, said of the award: "It's great, fantastic, wonderful."

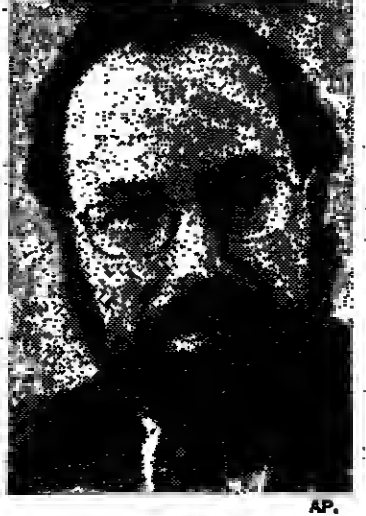
Dr. Temin said in Madison, Wis., that he was "overwhelmed and honored" when he received the news from Dr. Baltimore, who is currently a visiting professor at Rockefeller University in his native New York.

While Dr. Baltimore guardedly stated that "we still don't know whether viruses are involved in human cancer," Dr. Temin said that "the work that's being carried out in molecular biology has, I think, enabled us to say that human cancer is not caused primarily by an infective virus."

The three were credited with finding a basis to understand how viruses can cause cancerous or malignant tumors in human beings.

"They have found different effects and circumstances which cause cancer," summed up Prof. Peter Reichard, a member of the Swedish Institute. "They have not come up with any new methods for treating cancer, but their discoveries are still considered a giant step in cancer research."

The institute said: "Viruses causing tumors in human beings have not been found, except for warts. These types of tumors are of a benign nature, but it seems likely that viruses will prove to be engaged in the production of certain serious (malignant) tumors in humans."



Dr. David Baltimore

"The three winners have found a basis for studying and working on this relation and there are methods today to carry out studies."

Institute officials said that Dr. Dulbecco is credited with research that enables scientists to watch the transformation of a normal cell into a cancerous cell. While normal cells have a thin film between them, cancerous cells stick together and climb onto each other, forming a growth, they said.

Prof. Reichard said that Dr. Baltimore studied what happens if the cell gets infected by RNA—the information link between the nucleus and cell material—and found an enzyme that creates virus proteins in the cell.

"This theory was introduced in 1970 at a cancer congress in Houston," Prof. Reichard said. "It met with skepticism at first, but then caused a revolution."

He said that Dr. Temin made essentially the same discoveries. The institute said that Dr. Temin found that cells gained certain qualities after an infection from RNA virus "that indicated a possible persistence of genetic material in them."



Dr. Renato Dulbecco

## UN Assembly Unit Votes to Take Up Anti-Zionist Bid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 16 (AP)—The General Assembly's Social Committee voted 75-22 today to take up an Arab proposal that the assembly classify Zionism as a form of racism.

The outcome of the procedural tally indicated that in a conclusive vote expected today the committee would recommend the proposal for the assembly's adoption by more than the two-thirds majority required for final approval.

But the vote was most notable for the rift it showed in Arab-African solidarity.

The United States and European Economic Community countries voted against the proposal, and the African group was uncharacteristically split three ways.



Repeated During Giscard Toast

## 'Exotic-Weapons Proposal' By Brezhnev Puzzles West

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Westerners have been intrigued by Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev's latest reference to a so-called "exotic-weapon proposal" during the toast here this week for French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

French sources, military and diplomatic, confess that they know little about what Mr. Brezhnev has in mind when he calls for agreements to ban "new types of mass annihilation weapons and systems to deliver them."

The French say they are developing no such weapons and do not see why Mr. Brezhnev would bring it up in a toast to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. "He should bring it up with the Americans," said a French official.

Various attempts have been made by Westerners to find out from the Russians what they have in mind in repeating the exotic-weapon proposal, but so

far the Russians have not explained.

Some officials think that the Soviet bureaucracy itself does not know what the first secretary has in mind. "There is a growing feeling that the idea is personal to Mr. Brezhnev."

The first time he brought it out was in a speech on June 13. It was referred to several times afterward, and finally, last month, the Russians brought it up again in a draft proposal to the United Nations Disarmament Agency.

The key phrase in that proposal reads as follows:

"That the signatories undertake 'not to develop or manufacture new types of weapons of mass annihilation or new systems of such weapons, including those utilizing the latest achievements of science and technology.'"

Even following the deposition of the Russian draft proposal and an accompanying letter from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, no one has been able to get any specifics from the Russians. "They will not say what they have in mind, but apparently believe the Americans are at work on some terrible new system," a French official said.

U.S. officials say that the Soviet proposal is far too vague to be seriously negotiated and are still waiting for some word of explanation from Moscow. The officials say they know of no weapon now being developed that would fit the Soviet description.

At first it was thought that Moscow was referring to weather modification projects, but that is now dismissed. There still is speculation that the Russians are thinking of the Cruise missile, a MIRV-capable strategic missile launched from the air. "Nobody really knows," an official said.

Another possibility, however, is that the Russians are not thinking so much of systems actually under development but of future technology, such as development of mass-destruction laser systems. Whatever it is, the frequency with which they are making the appeal shows they are serious about it.

JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH.

## Sakharov Says Russian Attack Is Anti-Nobel

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov said yesterday that heavy criticism of him by a Soviet newspaper was a "poison pen" attack on the Nobel Committee, which awarded him the peace prize last week.

"It's a very sharp attack which leaves a very unpleasant impression," Mr. Sakharov said of the article in Literaturnaya Gazeta. The newspaper accused him of supporting Nazi and fascist causes and compared him to a laboratory rat manipulated by anti-Soviet forces.

Reached by telephone, Mr. Sakharov, a physicist, said: "This is merely poison-pen disrespect to the Nobel Committee. I expected to be attacked but I did not expect the reaction to be so frank."

Mr. Sakharov won the Nobel Peace Prize last Thursday for his outspoken championing of human-rights causes.



A field chapel in Sinai buffer zone attended by Swedish troops of the UN force.

Amid Sand and Mines

## Principal Enemy Is Boredom For Soldiers of Sinai Force

By Terence Smith

UNITED NATIONS BUFFER ZONE, Sinai Peninsula, Oct. 16 (UPI)—The Swedish major kept a tight grip on his seat as the jeep bucked wildly through the rolling sand dunes and jerked to a halt. Just ahead a red sign dangled from a rusting coil of barbed wire warning in Hebrew and Arabic: "Danger Mines!"

"Imagine anyone fighting over this godforsaken place," the sweating major muttered as he stared across the vast, sandy expanse toward the Suez Canal.

The records show there are about a million mines buried in the buffer zone alone.

For 18 months the 4,100 men of the UN Emergency Force have been patrolling the demilitarized zone between the Israeli and Egyptian front lines in Sinai. Their chief problems have been the sand-blown minefields and a relentless, numbing tedium.

Now, under the terms of the new interim accord between Egypt and Israel, 300 American civilian technicians will take up residence in the buffer zone soon. They will be mapping electronic surveillance stations in the mountain passes and, like the men of the peacekeeping force, picking their way gingerly through the mines and fighting off the boredom.

"It's not exactly a picnic out here," the Swedish commander said, looking at a map. "I hope your people aren't expecting hot showers and room service."

Life is considerably softer at Camp Nagniva, 23 miles east of the buffer zone, where the battalion has staked out dozens of large tents at the site of an old railroad station.

Compared with the outpost,

miles from the Mediterranean coast to the Gulf of Suez.

Next February, when Israel completes its withdrawal under the new agreements, the buffer zone will be enlarged by 1,900 square miles, extending 190 miles in length and varying up to 30 miles in width.

The peacekeeping force will also be responsible for monitoring sea traffic on the northern Sinai coast and along the eastern half of the Gulf of Suez.

The 500-man Swedish battalion controls the northern sector of the buffer zone, manning a forward command post and 14 outposts along the perimeter of the zone north of Iqmalia.

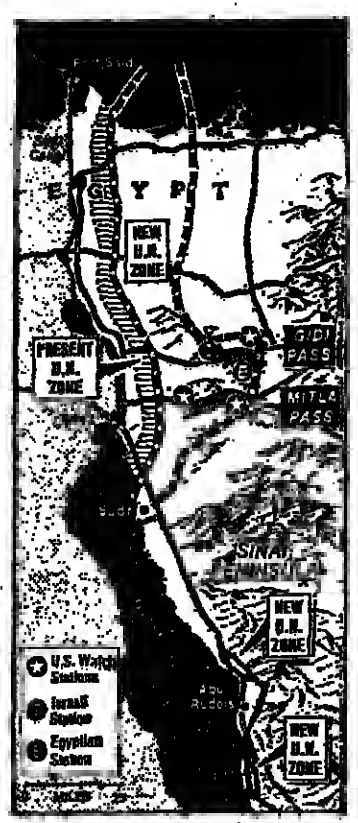
Life in the outposts is tranquil. There have been a few isolated shooting incidents, but as a rule nothing moves, even the Bedouin tribesmen who used to graze their sheep and goats in the area have been transferred to the east.

As a result, large sections of the buffer zone have turned green again as the scrub grass and low bushes have grown back.

To maintain discipline in the isolated outposts and prevent the 10 enlisted men in each position from drinking too much out of boredom, the Swedish commanders limit their men to a beer on Saturday and another on Sunday. The rest of the week they make do with soft drinks.

Life is considerably softer at Camp Nagniva, 23 miles east of the buffer zone, where the battalion has staked out dozens of large tents at the site of an old railroad station.

Compared with the outpost,



The New York Times.

Present UN buffer zone has been patrolled for 18 months. U.S. technicians are due to take up positions in new buffer zone shortly.

Camp Nagniva is the Ritz. The day begins with hot blueberry soup for breakfast—a Swedish national favorite—and ends with duty-free French cognac and Cuban cigars.

The 200 or so men stationed there have hot showers, a sauna, a post exchange, films every night on an outdoor screen and their own travel agency, which arranges weekly low-cost flights to Cairo, Damascus, Cyprus and as far away as Nairobi.

## Palestinians Offer Lebanese Some Conciliatory Guidelines

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Premier Rashid Karam's government today set out a conciliatory Palestinian guerrilla memorandum as a way out of the current civil war in which more than 2,000 persons have been killed and millions of dollars of property destroyed.

If discussions approved between Interior Minister Camille Chamoun and Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat succeed, they offer a serious possibility of ending the fighting, now in its seventh month.

The Palestine Liberation Organization memorandum addressed itself to specific principles.

If honored, the principles would help disarm Christian fears that the Palestinians were bent on taking over Lebanon much as they unsuccessfully sought to do in Jordan in 1970.

The memorandum pledged strict observance of such earlier promises as refusing Lebanese citizenship or making Lebanon their homeland, renouncing force to settle Palestinian-Lebanese differences, honoring Lebanese security, stability and independence and Lebanon's right to exercise full control over all areas.

In addition to these stipulations—which have been part of successive formal agreements with Lebanon since 1969, when the Palestinians were allowed to police their refugee camps—the memorandum pledged that the guerrillas would deal with the Lebanese government and within its legal institutions alone.

During the fighting this year, Palestinians—as did Lebanese

armed militias—tended to take the law into their own hands.

Increasingly, Mr. Arafat, who has kept the PLO officially out of the fighting, has taken on greater importance as he was associated with successive Syrian efforts to mediate between warring Lebanese factions.

Mr. Arafat's new gesture apparently reflects growing disillusionment with the Lebanese disunity—openly friendly leaders such as leftist Kamal Jumblatt—who are more interested in enlisting his troops in their battle against Israel.

Moreover, Mr. Arafat's move was bound to be appreciated by Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, who had made it clear that the continuing turmoil here only complicated his situation. He is faced with difficult decisions as to whether to accept new disengagement talks with Israel over the Golan Heights and to renew the United Nations observer mission beyond its present Nov. 30 mandate.

Foreign Ministers' Appeal  
CAIRO, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—Arab foreign ministers ended an emergency meeting on the Lebanese crisis today with an appeal to the country's warring factions to exercise restraint. But they gave little hope for an end to the violence.

The appeal was contained in a communiqué issued at the end of the two-day meeting attended by 18 of the Arab League's 21 members.

But Arab League secretary-general Mahmoud Riad admitted that the meeting had not produced concrete results. He told newsmen afterward: "If the ministers had today it possible to come out with anything more, they would have done so."

Troop-Cat Deadlock

VIENNA, Oct. 16 (UPI)—No new proposals were made today at the 20th session of the talks here on troop cuts in central Europe, spokesmen said. The talks between NATO and Warsaw Pact nations have been deadlocked since they began here on Oct. 30, 1974. Another meeting was scheduled for next Thursday.

## Wilson Rejects Schmidt Plea, Insists on Seat at Paris Talks

LONDON, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson has rejected an appeal by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to abandon Britain's demand for a separate seat at the world energy conference in Paris in December.

They said Mr. Wilson did so in a polite but firmly worded letter sent to the German leader today.

Mr. Wilson's letter answered one from Mr. Schmidt urging Britain to reconsider a demand made by Foreign Secretary James Callaghan at a European Economic Community meeting in Luxembourg last weekend.

Mr. Callaghan said Britain, which expects to become a major oil producer by 1980, wants a seat at the 27-nation conference on oil and raw-materials problems scheduled to start in Paris Dec. 16.

Mr. Callaghan said Britain will not go along with a decision by its eight EEC partners to send a single representative for the whole nine-nation community.

He said Britain must have its own representation.

The British demand put Britain on a collision course with the other Common Market countries. Mr. Schmidt wrote Mr. Wilson a letter last weekend expressing concern about this and a number of other questions.

Government officials described Mr. Wilson's reply as "constructive in tone." But they said he stood firm on Britain's demand for its own representation.

The officials said there still are possibilities of reaching a compromise before the Paris conference, two months from now.

They said the quarrel is likely to be discussed at an informal meeting of EEC foreign ministers at Lucerne, Italy, this weekend.

They said it may well be discussed at a scheduled EEC summit meeting in Rome Dec. 1-2.

Britain, with its North Sea oil

prospects, will be the only major oil producer in the EEC in the 1980s. Ministers here, therefore, take the stand that the country has a prime interest as a growing oil producer, as well as a large consumer, in attending the conference as a separate participant.

Censured at Strasbourg

STRASBOURG, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—The EEC's European Parliament, after a stormy debate, today adopted a resolution criticizing Britain's demand for a seat of its own at the coming world energy conference.

All political groups except the Socialists backed the motion, submitted by British Councillors and French Gaullists. A rival Socialist resolution was defeated.

## Two Retired U.S. Admirals Reprimanded for Bank Role

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI)—The Navy reprimanded two retired admirals yesterday for their role in establishing a private bank at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Fla., but shelved nine other officers who also held stock in the bank.

Among the stockholders found "not guilty of any misconduct" by Secretary of the Navy William M. Middendorf were Adm. Maurice Weisner, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, and Vice-Adm. William H. Brown, deputy chief of naval operations for Asia.

The St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times reported last June that the 11 high-ranking officers were stockholders in the First Navy Bank, which was established on the Naval Air Station in 1973, replacing another bank on the base.

The Navy announcement said that Adm. Cagle, in his official capacity and as a stockholder, "favorably endorsed" the Navy's action. A request for the U.S. Treasury Department to approve establishment of a branch of the First Navy Bank and that he invited command and executive officers to attend luncheon paid for by the First Navy Bank, where presentations were made on behalf of the bank.

Not mentioned in the Navy's announcement was a finding by Middendorf and the Navy's judge that Adm. Cagle's action "constituted a technical violation" of federal conflict-of-interest laws.

The announcement said Adm. Cagle had also been censured "unauthorized use of government aircraft."

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Refugees Sail To Saigon

(Continued from Page 1)

Kong, that the United States must halt the repatriation immediately or "take all the consequences of its adventure."

A spokesman for the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said his government sympathizes with the individuals who want to rejoin their families.

But he said, the Vietnamese "will definitely not allow the U.S. to use the repatriation of these individuals as a pretext for their dark schemes against Vietnam and her sovereignty, in disregard of public opinion."

However, Henry Winston, leader of the U.S. Communist party, who recently visited Vietnam, said he was told that the government would welcome back the Vietnamese.

U.S. officials said they would assume no responsibility for the voyage, expected to last 10 days, once the ship passed out of U.S. territorial waters.

"The American authorities have to be responsible for whatever has happened in the evacuation program and will probably happen in our return," Mr. Thach said. He did not elaborate.

About 700 refugees had limped into Guam on May 8, shipping water through a gash in the port side.

The U.S. Navy spent about \$400,000 to make the ship seaworthy again, U.S. officials said.

265 Leave for U.S.

HONG KONG, Oct. 16 (AP)—A group of 265 Vietnamese refugees left Hong Kong today on a chartered flight to settle in the United States.

The group consisted of 171 refugees who stayed in camps here, 7 from Taipei and 87 from Manila, who arrived earlier to join the flight to Indiantown Gap, Pa.

For the producers and developing countries, these include protecting the buying power of energy export earnings from the influence of Western inflation.

The special prosecutor's 277-page report was originally intended as a final summation of the prosecution force's work, which so far has resulted in the convictions of more than 50 individuals and a number of corporations. All of the corporations were convicted of having made illegal financial contributions to political candidates.

But earlier this month, Attorney General Edward Levi ordered that the special prosecutor's office be kept intact as an independent arm of the Justice Department to clear up the few investigations that remain open and to handle the appeals arising from convictions in the Watergate cover-up trial and other cases.

Thus, the report made available to reporters yesterday was described by officials at the prosecutor's office as simply an "interim" account.

Mr. Ruth, the outgoing special prosecutor, said in an interview yesterday, however, that the matters contained in the report represented by far the bulk of the Watergate prosecutor's work.

## U.S. Railroad Loses Track Of A Mile

GARY, Ind., Oct. 16 (UPI)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has filed a missing property report on nearly a mile of tracks. The railroad said that more than 5,000 feet of rails and ties vanished from a spur line northeast of here.

The line originally was used for access to a sand mining area and has not been used for several years.

Persons who work in the area told railroad detective that they "saw several men using a forklift truck to load rails on two flatbed trailers early last month but assume that the men were working for the railroad."

The bank was established with the financial backing of Pensacola millionaire Charles W. Berry, a friend of Rep. Sikes.

Education, Training

As a result of an investigation by the Navy's inspector-general into the circumstances surrounding establishment of the bank, the Navy said that Mr. Cagle had issued an administrative letter of censure to Vice-Adm. Malcolm Cagle, who until his retirement in September, 1974, was chief of naval education, training with headquarters, Pensacola.

The Navy announcement said that Adm. Cagle, in his official capacity and as a stockholder, "favorably endorsed" the Navy's action. A request for the U.S. Treasury Department to approve establishment of a branch of the First Navy Bank and that he invited command and executive officers to attend luncheon paid for by the First Navy Bank, where presentations were made on behalf of the bank.

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## Kissinger, Others Now Share Power

### Butz Loses Say on Grain Exports

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—In the last two months, senior members of the Ford administration have stripped Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz of much of his power to formulate food policy and make grain-export decisions on his own.

As a result, some senior Agriculture Department officials are angry. They say that foreign agricultural policy is influenced more and more by "instant experts" at the White House or "striped-pants" diplomats at the State Department.

Top officials at other agencies confirm that the Agriculture Department has been required to share its decision-making power, and add that the power shift is necessary because of the large impact that food policy can have on prices at home and diplomacy abroad.

Defense policy is too important to be left to the generals and agricultural policy is too important to be left to the Department of Agriculture, an official said this week. He was commenting on a monthlong U.S. embargo of grain sales to Poland. The



Earl Butz

embargo, bitterly opposed by Mr. Butz, was lifted last Friday. Included in the group of officials who have gained a major voice in decisions involving grain exports and sales of food to Com-

munist countries are Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; Helmut Sonnenfeldt, counselor to the State Department; Secretary of Labor John D. Dunlop, who is influential on administration economic policy; the presidential assistant for economic affairs, William Seidman; and Paul McCaffrey, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

On Sept. 8, President Ford set up a new Food Committee under the National Security Council and Economic Policy Board. Mr. Butz was given one of the eight seats on the committee. A White House aide said that the aim was to provide a forum for a "wide variety of interests" to participate in food decisions.

Following Soviet purchases of 9.5 million tons of grain here in six days in July, the administration overruled Agriculture Department efforts to permit exports of up to 14 million tons and, late in July, imposed an embargo on new sales.

The President also picked a State Department official, Under Secretary Charles Robinson, to go to Moscow to negotiate a long-term grain sale agreement with the Kremlin. When AFL-CIO president George Meany threatened to block loading of American grain to Russia last summer, it was Labor Secretary Dunlop, a strong advocate of stable domestic food prices, who was picked to negotiate a truce.

#### Still Bothered

Agriculture Department officials said this week that they were still smarting from the temporary embargo of grain sales to Poland.

Mr. Butz objected that the embargo would cut off U.S. farmers and hinder the maintenance of a free market in farm products, but he was overruled for foreign policy and domestic economic reasons.

Sources said that the embargo was ordered because it appeared that new sales of between 1 and 2 million metric tons would have the same effect as selling the grain to Russia. They said that the grain would substitute for the Soviet Union's normal exports to Poland.

It was an obvious case of leakage in the Soviet embargo, an official said. Several sources said that Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger felt that a Polish grain embargo would increase pressure on Moscow to reach agreement.

"They wanted to use Poland to hold the Soviet Union's feet to the fire," another official said. The embargo on grain for Poland was influenced also by lingering uncertainty over the size of the U.S. corn harvest, which led Mr. Dunlop, Mr. McCaffrey and others to counsel delay in any major export commitments.

Several Agriculture Department officials said that the Poles were "stunned" when the State Department requested that the embassy obtain a halt in grain buying by the state agency, Rolimpex.

#### Warning on Kin

One official said the Polish Embassy sent diplomats to talk to Polish-American groups to warn them that the administration was "going to starve their relatives in Poland this winter."

On Sept. 23, Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., sent Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Butz telegrams asking: "When did export controls on grain sales become the prerogative of the State Department?"

Mr. Kissinger has vowed since last November's World Food Conference in Rome to strengthen the State's role in agricultural decisions affecting foreign policy. State was blamed after the 1972 Soviet grain sales for not paying enough attention to the foreign-policy ramifications of grain trading, including the negative impact on Soviet-U.S. détente.

White House officials strongly denied that the Agriculture Department had been cut out of key decisions on food exports. "The notion that some kind of cabal is at work is false," an aide said.

#### Talks Resuming

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Mr. Robinson returned this week, after a two-week economic talks in Paris, to resume negotiations.



LITTLE SPITFIRE—British garage-owner Billy Mills with grandson in cockpit of "Billy's Baby," a model of a wartime Spitfire. Mr. Mills spent more than 100 hours building the model in the small town of Walton-on-the-Naze.

## Kissinger Presses Congress For Emergency Aid to Zaire

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—A behind-the-scenes effort by the State Department to shore up the government of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire with an emergency infusion of \$60 million has so far failed to win congressional backing.

In an extraordinary move strongly endorsed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the department has sought to persuade key members of Congress to approve the granting of the aid now bypassing the congressional review process.

State Department officials informed Congress privately that foreign-aid legislation allows the Ford administration to start the economic assistance program without formal congressional approval.

#### Bid to Chairmen

But, fearing that such an action might cause a confrontation with Congress, the administration has pressed for informal assent from the chairmen of the Authorization and Appropriation subcommittees.

Aides said that Mr. Kissinger was concerned with the problems of Zaire, though he normally displays only minor interest in Africa.

Not only has President Mobutu displayed "moderate" positions in international forums at a time when the United States is being assailed by other Third World states, his anti-Communism is also regarded by Mr. Kissinger as important, given the unsettled conditions in neighboring Angola, the aides said.

President Mobutu reportedly has been helping Angolan forces hostile to the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. And official sources in Washington said last month that U.S. help for the anti-Soviet groups in Angola had been funneled through Mr. Mobutu.

Gen. Mobutu also used his influence in the Organization of African Unity to block efforts to call for Israel's expulsion from the United Nations and, to a lesser extent, at a meeting of the nonaligned bloc in August.

#### Reversal From Spring

[The U.S. backing of the Mobutu regime and Zaire's pro-U.S. stance in international forums represent a dramatic reversal in the two nations' relations since June, when Zaire expelled the U.S. ambassador after alleging that the CIA had a role in a plot to topple the Mobutu government. The ambassador, Deane Hinton, denied the charges, saying that the African President was being misled by "anti-Western individuals."]

It is reported that Mr. Kissinger agreed that the economic crisis in Zaire threatened Gen. Mobutu's government at a time when his help was most needed.

These concerns led the State Department to give aid to Zaire high priority—to show President Mobutu that the United States was backing him at a time of crisis.

None of the congressional chairmen interviewed has commented to the administration plan, although they acknowledge Zaire's economic plight. They seem to feel that Zaire's needs should be considered in the normal way, as part of the overall security-supporting assistance bill for this fiscal year that is scheduled to be submitted to Congress next week. Passage of such a bill usually takes months.

## 'Questionable' Northrop Bills Being Investigated by FBI

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—FBI agents and the Justice Department have launched investigations of Northrop Corp.'s alleged billing of \$5.1 million in "questionable" defense contract costs to U.S. taxpayers.

Among the costs being studied are mold and gardening expenses for homes owned by Northrop, \$73,000 to operate the firm's yacht and the operation of a hunting lodge on Maryland's Eastern Shore, used by Pentagon officials and members of Congress.

Altogether, according to a still secret report by the Pentagon's defense contract audit agency, questions have been raised about at least \$9.9 million of claimed expenses, such as consultant fees, the use of Northrop planes, lobbying and operations of the firm's offices in Washington.

Of the total amount, more than \$6.1 million was added as overhead costs for government contracts, including \$2.3 million of consultant fees and \$2.1 million of expenses in Northrop's Washington office.

A draft of the audit report, dated Aug. 6 and marked "For Official Use Only," was made available to The Washington Post by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., who said, "There is a possibility that Northrop employees may be guilty of some kind of criminal fraud." The Pentagon document states that Northrop president Thomas Jones had "signed declarations

## \$2 Bill Is Due For a Comeback

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The \$2 bill, which disappeared almost a decade ago, is staging a comeback, Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., said yesterday.

Rep. Rosenthal said he has learned that the Treasury Department plans to issue 400 million \$2 bills annually. The department also will have the current production of 1.8 billion \$1 bills, Rep. Rosenthal said, cutting printing costs.

A portrait of Thomas Jefferson was on the \$2-bill series that was discontinued in 1966. The new bill would be issued in connection with the nation's Bicentennial observance. Consumer disinterest in the \$2 bill was the chief reason it was taken out of circulation.

## Finances May Narrow Race For Democratic Nomination

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Financial pressures are taking their toll on the large field of Democratic presidential candidates, threatening to narrow the competition even before the election year opens.

Financial reports filed last week with the Federal Election Commission showed that Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, of Texas, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina all spent more than they took in during the third quarter of 1975.

The strongest candidates financially were George Wallace of Alabama, with income of over \$2.5 million so far this year, and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, with the largest cash balance as of Oct. 1—\$1.2 million.

Mr. Sanford appeared to be in the most serious trouble. Although his operating deficit for the quarter was only \$10,000, he had less than \$7,000 cash on hand and cut all his staff salaries in half three weeks ago, according to his report.

Rep. Udall, running a high-risk operation, spent \$36,000 more than he raised during the three-month period, reducing his cash on hand to \$45,000. He listed \$130,000 in debts, more than any other Democratic candidate.

Udall Gains Momentum Overall for the first nine months of the year, however, the Arizona representative managed to raise \$578,000, or about \$37,000 more than he spent. He appeared to be gaining momentum, raising almost as much money in the third quarter as in the previous six months.

The Bentsen campaign, conversely, seemed to be going downhill. The Texas senator showed an operating deficit of over \$450,000 for nine months, almost \$200,000 of it incurred during the last quarter. His cash on hand dropped from \$387,000 to \$195,000 in the last three months, and he owes nearly \$40,000.

President Ford and former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, his declared challenger, spent about the same amount of money, \$274,000 for the President and \$256,000 for Mr. Reagan, during the quarter, but the incumbent appeared more solvent.

The President Ford Committee collected over \$700,000 and thus had a cash balance of over \$425,000. The Citizens for Reagan Committee raised \$396,000, but its listed debts of \$190,000 overbalanced its \$100,000 cash on hand.

#### Late Starters

Reports from three other late-starting Democratic candidates—Sargent Shriver, Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania and Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana—all demonstrated solvency, but their total receipts, ranging from \$80,000 to \$190,000, were too small to convey any real information.

Former Senator Eugene McCarthy said.

#### 9 Marines Die in Crash

CHERRY POINT, N.C., Oct. 16 (UPI).—Nine Marines were killed yesterday when a propeller-driven training plane crashed shortly after takeoff from the Marine Corps air station here, military authorities said.

Carthy, running for president as an independent, did not appear to be faring well. His Committee for a Constitutional Presidency, after breaking even for the first six months of 1975, ran an \$11,000 deficit in the third quarter, reducing its cash on hand from \$18,000 to \$7,000.

Gov. Wallace continues to be the most powerful fund-raiser in the race. During the third quarter he collected over \$945,000 for a nine-month figure of \$2.5 million and had a cash balance of \$745,000 left at the end.

Sen. Jackson took in just over \$500,000 during the quarter to bring his total for the year to \$1.7 million. During the quarter, his impressive cash reserve rose from \$1.1 million to \$1.2 million.

## 6 Phantom Jets Arrive in Turkey

ANKARA, Oct. 16 (AP).—Six F-4 Phantom jets, the first batch of American military equipment released to Turkey since the partial lifting of the U.S. arms embargo two weeks ago, arrived today at Eskişehir military airport in western Turkey, officials said.

Turkey had contracted with the United States for the purchase of 40 Phantoms in 1972. Only 16 were delivered up to the time Congress imposed an embargo on arms in February on grounds that Turkey used U.S. weapons in the invasion of Cyprus last summer.

The remaining 24 Phantoms were among the American military hardware, worth \$185 million, allowed to be shipped to Turkey after the congressional vote easing the embargo. Officials said the rest of the planes are expected to be delivered in the next six weeks.

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## Protest by China on Tibetans Held No Strain to Kissinger Trip

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Oct. 16.—U.S. envoy George Bush predicts that China's protest against the activities of Tibetan exiles in the United States (UPI, Oct. 15) will not adversely affect next week's visit by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"My own judgment is that the overall relationship is of such importance that it transcends any incident—unpleasant though it may be—of this nature," Mr. Bush, chief of the U.S. liaison office, said Tuesday.

"I also have great confidence that, should that matter be raised when the secretary is here, the result of raising it would be much more understanding on the part of our Chinese friends. So I'm not at all that uptight about this." Earlier this week, China strongly attacked Washington for engaging in "undisguised interference" by allowing Tibetan exiles to operate an office in New York City. Peking also assailed Washington for permitting a song-and-dance troupe of Tibetan refugees to tour the United States this month.

Mr. Bush indicated that his remarks also applied to a planned visit later this year by President Ford, whose way will be prepared by Mr. Kissinger when he meets Chinese officials here next week.

The former U.S. representative at the UN and onetime congressman from Texas suggested that a success even if no concrete advances were made. Referring to Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's trip to France earlier this year, Mr. Bush said the fact that leaders get to know each other and exchange views on world issues is sufficient to pronounce a visit a success.

Mr. Bush's views are consistent with the privately expressed views of Foreign Service officers in the U.S. liaison office. Nevertheless, other diplomatic observers here believe that Mr. Kissinger will face a real challenge when he sits down to talk with Chinese leaders on Monday. Many diplomats here have viewed the planned Ford visit as a holding action, an effort simply to maintain some momentum in the U.S. program, begun during the presidency of Mr. Ford's predecessor, Richard

Nixon, of improving relations with Peking as well as Moscow. The Ford trip, according to this school of thought, would not accelerate the momentum but his failure to come could decelerate things dangerously.

#### Complicated Situation

This view has been complicated by the Chinese decision to protest publicly against the activities of Tibetan refugees in the United States just five days before Mr. Kissinger's arrival. Although the protest may have been prompted largely by the imminent U.S. appearance of the Tibetan song-and-dance troupe, it may also reflect increasing dissatisfaction among the Chinese leadership with Sino-U.S. relations in general.

So Mr. Kissinger can be expected to look for clear indications from the Chinese leaders that the Ford visit will go smoothly even if it does not result in any concrete accomplishments. Going smoothly might mean nothing more than a brief symbolic meeting with aging Chairman Mao Tse-tung and a decent communiqué at the conclusion of the Ford visit.

Whether Mr. Kissinger receives such assurances—and possibly arranges some modest bilateral agreement on trade or something else—might not be announced right away. The secretary could be expected to leave the unveiling of any such accomplishment to Mr. Ford.

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## Resolving to Halt Nuclear Spread

Some congressional resolutions are of great value even though what they call for is not immediately feasible. We would put a concurrent resolution on nuclear proliferation, which was introduced in the Senate, in that category. The Senate sponsors are Alan Cranston, D-Calif., Charles Mathias, R-Md., and William Brock, R-Tenn. Their resolution calls on the President to convey to other nations the Congress' desire that several things occur. These include: 1) Negotiations toward a verified 20-per-cent reduction in U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear weapons following the signing of a SALT-2 accord; 2) A post-agreement halt by both nations to further production of nuclear warhead materials; 3) A ban on all underground nuclear explosions; 4) The creation of multinational regional nuclear fuel-cycle centers for providing and reprocessing nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes under the strictest international safeguards; and 5) A ban on transfers of nuclear fuel, technology and equipment to any country that has failed to sign the Nonproliferation Treaty or to accept proper international monitoring of its peaceful nuclear facilities.

Students of the arcane lore of nuclear weapons control will know what a tall order all this is. It's been more than a year now since the United States and the Soviet Union began trying to reach an accord on a partial ban on underground testing, for example, following their premature announcement in 1974 that they had more or less agreed on one. And even if such an accord is within reach of the two superpowers, its effect on such countries as China, France and India would likely be very small. Again, although some progress appears to have been made (at U.S. initiative) in getting the suppliers of nuclear fuel and technology to put some controls on their dangerous "peaceful" exports, commercial pressures and competitions remain intense, and there is still a long way to go. Similarly, the creation of multinational fuel centers, while an excellent idea and one that Secretary of State Kissinger recently endorsed, is also still in the study

stage; the best that can be hoped is that it will become a practical reality by the time that many currently non-nuclear nations will be at the point of deciding whether or not to go nuclear. Finally, the history of the superpowers' negotiations on arms control indicates how long it takes to achieve agreements such as those the senators call for in the field of weapons reductions and production halts.

The resolution's Senate sponsors, however, know all this, and they were very careful not to define too tightly what they want achieved or to seem to suppose that any of it can be achieved with speed or ease. Sen. Mathias put it well. "Let me emphasize at this point," he said, "that guidelines are what we are talking about. We do not propose specifics nor do we propose unilateral action by the United States. Rather, we are suggesting that the issues surrounding the international movement of nuclear fuel technology and related matters are issues of the highest import." Sen. Cranston took pains to share any implied approach in the measure: "This resolution is an effort to induce a lagard Congress and hesitant White House to focus on this issue and, hopefully, to come up with—at long, long last—a compelling act of statesmanship."

We suppose that a literalist could characterize the resolution as being both too ambitious in that it calls for so many actions that are not on the political horizon at the moment, and not ambitious enough in that its "guidelines" are relatively fluid. But both aspects of the resolution strike us as being necessary to its laudable purposes, those of focusing attention on an all too frequently ignored subject, of putting Congress' concern and its preferences on record and of pressuring the administration to further action. Like the similar Zablocki resolution pending in the House, the Senate resolution strikes us as an excellent initiative—one that deserves discussion and support.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The World's Political Prisoners

Reports from Spain tell of continuing violence between the Franco government and some Basque terrorists. But separate from the issue of this violence is the government's often brutal style of dealing with political dissent. A recent investigation by Amnesty International said that a "veritable rampage of repression, intimidation and torture" is being inflicted upon the Basque separatists. Evidence was found that some 250 Basques suffered prolonged torture during Spain's State of Emergency from April 25 to July 25.

Aside from the feelings of revulsion that these tactics arouse among those who value civil liberties, the political repressions in Spain are also topical because Oct. 12-13 is Prisoner of Conscience Week. The sponsoring group, Amnesty International, uses this occasion every year to call special attention to the many thousands of political prisoners around the world. At the moment, this respected human rights organization has 3,600 prisoners under "adoption," a term that signifies Amnesty's work to secure the freedom of those being punished solely for the "crime" of their ideas, religion or race. In 14 years, more than 13,000 political prisoners have been released through the help of Amnesty.

The work of Amnesty is valuable and needed, but oddly many people see political imprisonment and torture as one of those unpleasant 20th-century realities that is too

large or widespread to do much about. Thus, it is concluded that a lone citizen cannot do much about a man condemned to a Soviet labor camp, or a woman in a Chilean prison or a poet in a Singapore jail. Even to express that defeatist view, however, is to play into the hands of governments that believe in political repression, for it means that they can do their inhuman work in the dark shadows without regard for public opinion. On countless occasions, released prisoners have told Amnesty officials that it was the pressure of public opinion—expressed in letters, appeals and other intercessions to offending governments—that led to their release.

Ginetta Sagan, the head of Amnesty International's Western Region Advisory Board and a brave woman who worked in the underground in Italy in World War II and learned firsthand what it is to be a victim of political repression, says that "far from decreasing, torture, cruel treatment and degrading punishment have been on the rise" in past years. During the next few days, Amnesty will be making an effort to publicize the conditions being endured by political prisoners. This organization deserves the support of all those who share a simple belief that governments should not oppress, maim or imprison their political opponents.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Germany After Helsinki

Historians long will argue whether Stalin's real postwar objective was to unify a broken Germany under Communist rule and whether his successors were serious in offering to a revived West German reunification in neutrality, as the alternative to integration in NATO. But since 1958, when the split with China showed how dangerous a united neighbor could be, all Soviet talk of German reunification through confederation or other schemes clearly has been nothing but lip service. Now even the lip service has come to an end.

The elimination of any reference to German reunification in the new Soviet-East German treaty alliance, the third in two decades, follows by a year the elimination of the term "German nation" from East Germany's own constitution. As soon as 33 European nations plus the United States and Canada had signed the Helsinki agreement, Communist party chief Erich Honecker returned to East Berlin to announce that its reference to peaceful changes of borders had no "relevance" for Germany.

East Germany, he said, had no border problems and a union of socialist and capitalist states in Germany would be forever impossible. The new Soviet-East German treaty gives Moscow's blessings to this thesis.

Thirty years after World War II, the East German regime remains shaky, despite unquestioned organizational skill and economic success. With a population of only 17 million, it is the world's ninth industrial power and Russia's largest trading partner; its per capita income is the highest in the Communist world.

But the country remains fenced in by barbed wire, minefields, watchtowers and the monstrous Berlin Wall where so many desperate fugitives have lost their lives. With rare exceptions and official trips, only pensioners are permitted to travel abroad. Twenty Soviet divisions discourage any thought of resistance to Communist rule. Despite relative prosperity, East Germany remains a prison camp, a source of uneasiness for its rulers and Moscow as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

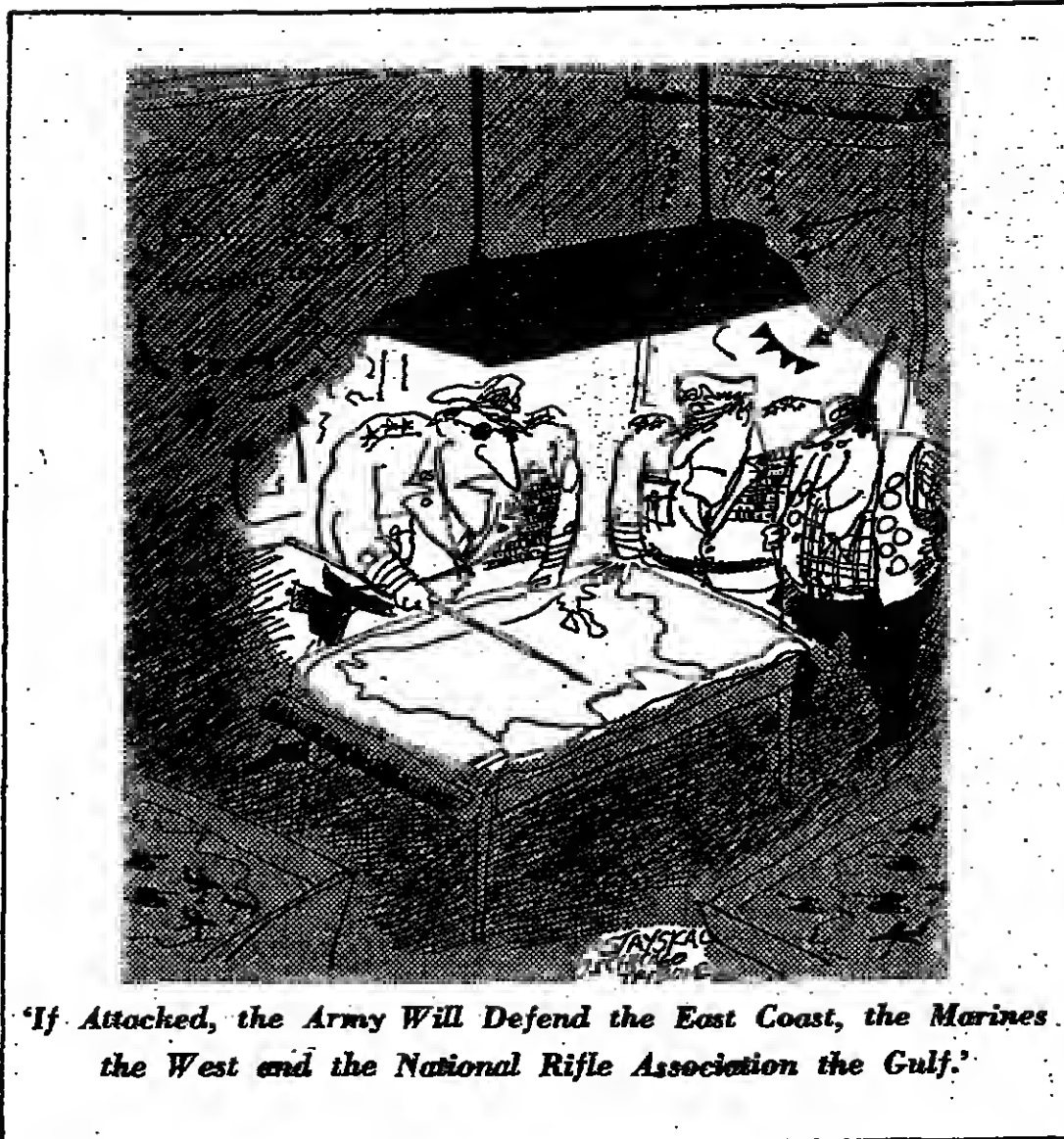
October 17, 1900

WASHINGTON—Baron Speck von Sternberg, First Secretary of the German Embassy, on the eve of his departure for Berlin writes a letter declaring that the United States and Germany are in the bonds of unity. He says: "Wherever you look, their manufactures are to the fore. The United States and Germany are the banner-bearers of civilization, not with the sword, but with the olive branch of peace."

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 17, 1925

NEW ORLEANS—Denouncing birth control and the divorce evil, a committee of the Protestant Episcopal Convention in session here, today declared that family life in the United States is threatened, most seriously, by divorce, which had increased 500 per cent in the last 50 years. Parents were also asked for being to engrained in their careers to give proper guidance to their children.



## The Courts and U.S. Ideals

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Students as a group are not given to enthusiasms these days. They are neither romantic about existing institutions nor imagined substitutes—law students, one might think, least of all. So there was something surprising, and possibly significant, in the reaction of a group of law students who visited the Supreme Court the other day to hear a case argued.

It was a libel case. Time magazine, facing a Florida judgment for its report of a notorious divorce, argued that it had not so transgressed the standards of negligence or malice as to go outside the zone of constitutional protection. The lawyers and the justices—eight of the nine interviewed with questions—explored the press's freedom and its responsibilities.

Not a great case surely, nor a classic argument. It was interrupted, quirky, occasionally funny, tentative, exploratory. But the students were enormously impressed: not by this argument or that, by this judge's question or that, but by the process.

### The Merits

"There was a crime," one student said afterward, "that they were interested in the merits of the issue, not in power."

Another said: "I think something happens to people who become Supreme Court justices. They may be ordinary, but they understand the responsibility and try to carry it."

They wondered whether what is said in the courtroom makes a difference in the way cases come out. Often it does not, but one student said: "At least the justices know the symbolic significance of it—having the arguments out in the open." That the students should have been so impressed by that brief experience is a curiosity on the face of it. Academic observers of the Supreme Court have no great opinion of its performance nowadays, and their students are taught to be critical. The opinions that appear at the end of the 2400 strategic missiles and bombs mentioned each side under the Vladivostok agreement.

But the students felt something beyond the particular, and in that I think they represent a larger U.S. attitude. They, and most of us, are disenchanted with our political leaders to the point of cynicism. In judges, especially on the Supreme Court, we still believe we find motives other than ambition and power. We believe their commitment is to law.

### Uniqueness

In an essay mentioned recently in this column, Prof. Daniel Bell of Harvard said that America's last remaining claim to uniqueness among the nations was its commitment to "constitutionalism." Our society, he said, "has by and large maintained a respect for individual rights and liberties. The idea of being a 'free people' has not been abandoned, the principles of due process and law have remained inviolate."

The record is indeed impressive by comparison with others. But just as exceptional is the way the commitment to constitutional liberty has been maintained. To a very great degree, it has been done by judges.

The problem of any free society, over the long haul, is how to adapt to enormous changes in the objective circumstances of life—technology, population, social upheaval—while remaining constant to the basic principles of freedom. In the United States, that has been the special and extraordinary function of the courts.

Judges have kept the U.S. Constitution alive—by giving its 18th-century phrases the flexibility to meet new conditions while

at the same time applying its broad language of freedom to meet new dangers. They have articulated our ideals.

### Skeptics

There have always been skeptics to warn against reliance on judicial power, and that is just as well. Justice Learned Hand put it that in a country where the spirit of moderation was gone, "no court can save it." True, but long before that point of disaster, judges can help to keep the spirit alive by their judgments and their words.

Other critics say that courts have not done enough for liberty in U.S. history, and there is much in that criticism, too. In times

of stress and public hysteria—World War I and the McCarthy period come to mind—judges have too often given way to the repressive mood. But judicial dissenters have reminded us of our ideals, and later courts restored them.

Romanticism about judges would be quite wrong. They can abuse their power, and fail their tests of intellect and spirit. Moreover, admiration for the Supreme Court today may reflect comparative despair about the political branches of government. But there is something in the feeling of a visitor that the Supreme Court of the United States is entitled, as an institution, to our faith.

## Crisis in Détente

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK—Despite Secretary Kissinger's necessary public optimism, negotiations for a historic 10-year Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) with the Soviet Union are now in serious trouble, placing in doubt Leonid Brezhnev's three-postponed 1975 visit to the United States—and with it, the future of East-West détente.

A first indication came at the disappointing August-Ford meeting during the August-Helsinki conference, the fifth Soviet-U.S. summit in three years, where an expected breakthrough on SALT failed to occur.

Instead, Mr. Brezhnev, who seemed in some pain, rubbing his aching jaw, evaded a U.S. attempt to set a tentative date for his Washington visit and at one point exploded in bad temper. He charged President Ford with impugning his word and good faith by insisting that the new Soviet supermissile Backfire jet was a strategic rather than a medium bomber. Mr. Ford had argued that it must be counted in the 2400 strategic missiles and bombs mentioned each side under the Vladivostok agreement.

### Sputters

"Ask General Kozlov, if you don't believe me," Mr. Brezhnev sputtered, calling on the Soviet deputy chief of staff, who swore on a stack of Lenin testaments that the Backfire could never lay a bomb on the United States.

"My military advice is different," Mr. Ford persisted, adding that Backfire also posed a domestic political problem for him, an allusion to Sen. Henry Jackson's threat to fight ratification of SALT-2 if Backfire is excluded. More serious is the Soviet concern over another nuclear delivery system which, like Backfire, was never mentioned at last November's Ford-Brezhnev Vladivostok meeting where the framework of the "comprehensive" SALT-2 treaty was agreed. It is the American long-range cruise missile, which is to get its first flight tests early next year. A small,

cheap subsonic pilotless bomber, that can be launched from aircraft and the submerged torpedo tubes of any submarine, the cruise missile can fly 2,000 miles and land thirty yards from the target, thanks to on-board computers.

The Pentagon has figured out ways to put 11,000 cruise missiles on military aircraft alone and tens of thousands on sea and land-based carriers to balance the throw-weight advantage of Russia's bigger intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

Response Expected  
Mr. Brezhnev at Helsinki made his acceptance of the U.S.-proposed verification system for MIRV multiple warhead missiles contingent on banning long-range cruise missiles. New U.S. proposals, on which a Soviet response is expected next month, go nowhere near that far. These also call, with greater justice, for limiting the size as well as number of Russia's big ICBMs, something the SALT-1 treaty promised but failed to achieve.

The Pentagon, meanwhile, is urging continued firmness on the Backfire, Cruise missile and ICBM issues, arguing that Mr. Brezhnev needs a SALT agreement more than President Ford. Both leaders go before their constituencies in 1976, but the Pentagon assumes that Mr. Ford's concern is not to antagonize his party's right wing.

Mr. Brezhnev, it is argued, has committed his political fortunes to détente. It goes before the quinquennial Congress of the Soviet Communist party in February to cap a decade of power, which his health may bring to an end within a year or two. He counts on SALT, the Washington summit and other détente successes to justify dramatic new "Brezhnev Plans" for the next 15 years. Those plans assume continued détente and massive injections of Western technology to rejuvenate Russia's ailing economy.

Secretary Kissinger, however, has rightly warned that the Kremlin may repudiate the Vlad-

## Joe Brady From Helsinki:

### Can Finland maintain the legend of the country that always paid its debts?

HELSINKI—Finland created a legendary reputation as the country which paid its foreign debts to the penny, first to the United States in particular in the 1930s, and then for its endurance during the arduous years of war from 1939 to 1944. Today, Finland's external debt totals \$4 billion and is still growing. This year's trade deficit will exceed \$2 billion. An additional \$1 billion in deficits from previous years. Exports of the forest industry, Finland's primary breadwinner, are down by one-third compared with last year. Demands for Finnish products are alarmingly weak in other product sectors in the EEC and EFTA which together take 65 per cent of Finland's exports.

A small consolation is the slowdown in the rate of inflation this year and the metal industry, second in total export earnings to forestry products, has been able to increase sales. Sales of icebreakers and cruise liners have given a boost to Finnish metal and engineering industries in recent years. Trade with the Comecon countries, which accounts for about 18 per cent of total exports, is currently showing a small surplus. Unemployment stands at the comparatively healthy level of just under 2 per cent while there is actually a shortage of skilled labor especially in the metal industry. It is feared that unemployment may rise next year to over 2 per cent and that emigration to Sweden may again begin to grow after its recent lull.

### Gloomy Prospects

No upturn in the economy is expected till the end of next year. On the contrary, export prospects are gloomier now than they have been for a considerable time. Finland, which earns a third of its national product from exports, faces a bleak winter in overseas markets—possibly the toughest economically since the years of World War II. But there is cause for optimism. While it is true that overseas bankers are viewing debt-ridden Finland with some concern, careful to see that the credits can be repaid and examining Finland's path to its present penu-

rious state, the fact remains that credits have been forthcoming, thus demonstrating confidence in Finland's future financial performance. The Finns can point to a revealing experience from the recent past to counter fears about the country's present monetary conditions. Finland also borrowed heavily in the 1930s and was running a severe trade deficit, yet by the late 1930s all the country's debts had been cleared. Official thinking today is comparable to that of those pre-war days: Namely, that borrowing now as then is not intended to increase consumption at home but emphatically to insure that capacity is on hand when the expected upturn comes.

As a country short on capital and raw materials, Finland has been obliged to import investment goods and raw materials in order to build up its industries and safeguard its ability to compete in external markets. The aforesaid items make up more than 80 per cent of Finland's imports. Today, Finland's free trade agreements with EFTA and the EEC add the cooperative arrangements with Comecon have placed emphasis on the development of exports and expansion of the export industry and spotlighted the importance of maintaining competitiveness alongside other Western industrial nations. Some calculations indicate that investment, which started growing vigorously in the 1960s and accelerated again in the present decade, will gradually bridge the trade gap by the 1980s and so markedly improve Finland's economy.

Investments, which had made up less than 30 per cent of total production in the 1960s, had exceeded that figure by the early 1970s and by last year had risen to more than a third of total output. Investments have been principally in machinery, equipment and house construction.

As a consequence of the free trade agreement with the EEC, investments have indeed reached record levels but foreign debts and the trade deficit have also grown. Now, operational and potential capacity are just waiting for the expected economic upturn to start. But investment must continue for years to come if the industrial structure is to be diversified and positions in world markets maintained. This will require purposeful rechanneling of investments toward areas that will generate exports, reduce imports and increase the country's earnings. The Bank of Finland, as the country's central bank, and the nation's decision-makers recognize their responsibility as directors of the whole economic life of the country to instill in the community an understanding of cold economic truths. An example of this is the disciplinary tone of the 1975 budget presented to the Eduskunta, Finland's parliament, last week. It seems clear that some years of belt-tightening and toll lie ahead. Most observers agreed that the tough measures envisaged in the budget were, however unwelcome, essential for coping with present harsh economic realities. They aim at cutting domestic consumer demand and boosting exports. Wage increases would be kept in check. This year's real incomes have risen about 3 per cent. The 1975 budget would reduce this figure by half.

The budget probably faces a stormy passage through parliament before it is accepted by the 200 members representing 10 political parties. Thoughts in Finland will also be on the collective pay talks between the central trade union federations and the principal employers' organization due to begin at the turn of the year. These pay talks and the continuing negotiations on the formation of a stable coalition government will have great bearing on Finland's medium-term development and on Finnish ability to preserve the legend of the country that always honored its debts.

That agreement, if pushed too hard, Moscow abandoned the U.S. trade agreement when the U.S. hand was overplayed by Sen. Jackson and Stevenson.

Both sides, Mr. Kissinger reportedly told a recent meeting, could survive a SALT failure politically by returning to a policy of East-West confrontation—if they were prepared to face the dangers this would mean in the present nuclear era. But Mr. Brezhnev's successor could hold to a confrontation policy longer. For some years, he would have to placate hard-line forces. He would lack the authority that enabled Mr. Brezhnev, at Vladivostok, to put the military out of the room and move toward a SALT pact.

### Vulnerable

That agreement, Mr. Kissinger believes, can still be saved. Backfire and the Cruise missile, he argues, are of second-line importance. Both are vulnerable systems and take hours to reach their targets.

The long-range ballistic missiles covered by the Vladivostok agreement can reach their targets in minutes. Ultimately, unless limited in numbers now and later reduced—each MIRV warheads and increasing accuracy—give each side a "first-strike" capability against the other's land-based forces. "Crisis instability," fear that the other side might launch a nuclear Pearl Harbor, could then precipitate Armageddon.

Some 80 to 90 per cent of the original issues posed by the Vladivostok agreement have been resolved. Settlement of the major "old" issue still outstanding—a missile-size limit—might permit a Backfire-Cruise missile bargain at the top is needed in Moscow and Washington to overrule the military urge to procure every new marvel in weaponry. The alternative is collapse of SALT and with it, perhaps, the nuclear era's essential détente.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preferred will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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## Premier Is Rebuffed

## Communist-Led Trade Unions Reject Lisbon Discipline Call

LISBON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Communist-run trade union federation today rejected Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo's call for work and discipline.

The secretariat of the Inter-sindical federation said the workers greeted the Premier's address Monday night with distrust and that the way out of the deep economic crisis is to adopt political measures to increase worker control.

Inter-sindical, which can mobilize strike action, key industries, came close to calling for a change in government when it said it "considers a government should be formed which has the confidence of the working masses." It called for the ouster from the Cabinet of "traitors to democracy." It mentioned no names.

The composition of the Cabinet, sworn in Sept. 19, was a setback for the Communists, who emerged with a single ministry.

The government has a majority of political moderates—military men, socialists and centrist Popular Democrats.

In his first major address since being named Premier, Adm. Azevedo had urged the cooling of revolutionary passions and said

that work, common sense and discipline were required to make Portugal governable.

The inter-sindical statement was seen as a further indication that the Communist party was not interested in cooperation. Senior government officials say the party had a hand in the recent unrest in the armed forces, where indiscipline has become a problem.

In a labor dispute in the worst economic situation here, the Swedish ambassador was injured in the riots during jostling by textile workers protesting the Swedish owner's decision to get rid of the plant.

More than 50 workers, mostly women, picketed a hotel all night to keep Ambassador Herman Kling, 63, and the company's director from leaving. Mr. Kling tried to leave yesterday afternoon and was jostled. The pickets finally left early today, and so did Mr. Kling.

The firm, the Elser Textile Co., in which the Swedish government has a 50-per-cent interest, has offered to sell out to its local director for a token sum.

As a follow-up to Adm. Azevedo's speech, the government announced that it was preparing a new economic plan—the third in eight months—to deal with the crisis. More austerity measures were forecast.

Meanwhile, the Military Revolutionary Council held its weekly meeting in Lisbon to discuss military indiscipline and an agreement made this week by the army chief of staff, Gen. Carlos Fialho, to end a mutiny by an artillery garrison in Oporto.

Some of the council members are known to feel that Gen. Fialho conceded too much to the mutineers.

In another development, leftists staged a sit-down outside the transmitter of Radio Renascença, which was shut on government orders last month for allegedly fomenting civil unrest.

The station had not returned to the air.

## Ireland Rejects Kidnapping Deal

DUBLIN, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Premier Liam Cosgrave warned the kidnappers of Dutch businessman Tiede Herrema today that there was no possibility of the Irish government agreeing to their demands.

"Whatever other governments have done in the past or may do in the future," he said, "this government has decided on its attitude and they will be firm."

Mr. Cosgrave personally endorsed the hard-line attitude of the Irish government toward the kidnappers, who have demanded the release of three Irish Republican Army prisoners.

"The life of this man is in their hands. They can expect no compromise from us. They will get no change out of this government," Mr. Cosgrave said.

## Duties Resumed By Mrs. Peron

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Argentine President Isabel Peron tonight resumed her duties in a ceremony here attended by the Cabinet and armed forces leaders, the news agency Telam said.

On Sept. 18, she began a vacation in Cordoba Province.

Mrs. Peron, 44, took over from interim President Italo Luder, the Senate President, who had ruled for 33 days while she was recuperating from illness and exhaustion.

## Winter Coats to Halt Damage Urged for Acropolis Temples

ATHENS, Oct. 16 (AP).—Pollution has caused greater damage to the 2,500-year-old monuments of the Acropolis in the last 40 years than they had suffered in the previous four centuries, a report by Unesco said here yesterday.

Minister of Culture Constantine Triypanis, who disclosed the report drawn up by a team of Unesco antiquity experts, said they proposed an immediate measure of covering the monuments with plastic or nylon covers for this winter.

He said the report stressed that if protective measures were not taken before winter "the monuments might be irretrievably damaged."

Mr. Triypanis said the Unesco experts who studied the monuments for a week, singled out pollution as the No. 1 threat. Others include underground rock fissures, aircraft noise, and some of the remedial measures erroneously adopted in the past.

Pollution, Mr. Triypanis quoted the report as saying, "gnaws at the marble and wears it down into a very thin dust."

"The situation is such that this winter, when atmospheric pollution will be denser, heavy rain or hail will suffice to break away whole parts of the columns and statues," the report added.

The Unesco team visited here as part of an initial \$15-million antiquity rescue operation recently launched by the Greek government.

The experts said that after covering the monuments, the most damaged parts should be removed for specialized laboratory treatment, Mr. Triypanis said.

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ON TRIAL—Ex-dictator George Papadopoulos and former military strongman Dimitrios Ioannides at opening of their trial in Athens yesterday. They, along with 31 others, are accused of smashing student uprising.

Says He Did Not Order Force

## Responsibility for '73 Deaths Is Rejected by Papadopoulos

ATHENS, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Former junta leader George Papadopoulos disclaimed all responsibility today for 25 deaths in a 1973 anti-government rebellion at Athens Technical University.

Papadopoulos and 32 other members of the military regime that ruled Greece from 1967 until 1974 went on trial for attempted manslaughter and other charges stemming from the student-worker revolt that also left hundreds injured.

"I express my sorrow for the victims but I cannot be held responsible for what happened," Papadopoulos said in a written statement to the five-member appeal court meeting in Korydallos Prison in Piraeus.

Another special appeal court last August convicted Papadopoulos and his two right-hand

men of high treason, for overthrowing Greece's democratic government in 1967, and sentenced them to death. The government commuted the sentences to life in prison.

Denies Order to Police

In his statement, Papadopoulos denied he ordered police and troops to use force in evacuating the Athens Technical University campus the night of Nov. 16, 1973.

"My policy was always to avoid bloodshed and I even spared the life of the man who tried to assassinate me," he said.

Seated beside Papadopoulos in the heavily guarded makeshift courtroom was Brig. Dimitrios Ioannides, the former chief of military police who overthrew Papadopoulos in a coup one week after the student revolt.

Besides attempted manslaughter Papadopoulos was also charged with moral responsibility for manslaughter.

Other defendants included Gen. Dimitrios Zorziakos, former armed forces chief, and Maj. Gen. Pantelis Karayannakos, former deputy commander of the Greek gendarmerie. They were accused of intentional manslaughter, illegal detention and complicity in acts leading to serious bodily injury.

Uniformed policemen surrounded the fortress-like prison and spectators underwent a metal detector check. More than 250 prosecution witnesses were expected to testify during the trial.

Chile's Police Kill A Leftist Leader

SANTIAGO, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Chilean police shot and killed one of the most-wanted leftist guerrillas in a gun battle at a farm 15 miles from here, the government information office announced today.

Donato Perez, the No. 2 man in the outlawed Revolutionary Left Movement, died in the battle last night in which machine guns and grenades were used, the office said, and two policemen were wounded.

Five guerrillas were captured and five escaped, the government said, and the house in which the guerrillas were hidden was blown up by the escaping members of the band.



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## Fleeing Economic Ills

## Emigration of Skilled Britons Tops the Sixties 'Brain Drain'

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Doctors, plumbers and a wide variety of other skilled Britons are emigrating this year in perhaps even greater numbers than aerospace experts did to the United States during the "brain drain" a decade ago.

Companies that recruit Britons for work overseas attributed the exodus to the Labor party government's avowed commitment to socialism: to British taxes, which are among the highest in the world, and to deep-seated economic difficulties.

"Quite clearly, we have been more involved in filling overseas assignments than ever before," said Colin Bevan, a director of MSL Ltd., a leading executive recruiter. He is leaving tomorrow for three weeks in Nigeria to find jobs.

Robert Arkie, chairman of Robert Lee International, which places skilled factory workers as well as executives, said that twice as many Britons had approached his company for work abroad as last year, when 800 applied.

In the 1960s, British scientists and engineers flocked to the then-flourishing American aerospace and defense industries, but it was a one-time phenomenon that dissipated as the space program wound down.

"This time, it's much more general," said Harry Roff, chairman of MSL, which in these years had a British government contract and a New York office to lure émigrés back home.

Young British bankers have been moving to the Continent and to Canada, where one bank is recruiting 30 a year. The depressed construction industry is sending skilled labor, foremen and executives to the Middle East under one-to-five-year contracts to build refineries and factories.

Britons are also settling in the United States and the Far East and many have been going to South Africa.

Last week, there was a spate of disclosures by physicians that they were leaving for the United States and other countries. Although money was one lure, some said they were going because of insufficient funding of the National Health Service; others blamed the government for politically oriented moves to curtail private practice.

The rise in emigration is one of the many consequences of a recession, Britain's worst since World War II, that has come on top of an inflation rate that, at 27 per cent annually, far exceeds that of other major industrialized countries.

The government is committed to bringing down inflation and has even started cutting some of the ambitious social-welfare programs that have necessitated a taxation level exceeded only by that of Sweden among European countries.

So far, there has been no move to reduce taxes or to reconsider the Labor party's egalitarian tax philosophy.

A British worker earning \$10,000 a year pays \$3,000 in taxes, while in West Germany he would pay \$2,000 and in France less than \$1,000. In some Middle Eastern countries salaries are often tax-free.

At high levels, about \$40,000 a year, Britons give up 83 per cent of their pay in income taxes, which dilutes executives' desire to strive for more responsible jobs, placement experts say.

"The stringent tax regulations are not producing the incentives for people to take better jobs in Britain," Mr. Arkie said.

And many applicants for jobs overseas, said William Channing, head of the British office of the recruiting company of Ward Howell Associates, fear that it may be many years before the British economy recovers. "There is a sort of feeling," he said, "that there is going to be a long head back."

## Opposition Blocks Australia Budget; 'Chaos' Is Seen

CANBERRA, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The Australian Senate today rejected the ruling Labor party's annual budget request and the opposition coalition said it would block the budget's passage until Prime Minister Gough Whitlam resigns.

Only hours before the Senate vote of 29 to 26, Mr. Whitlam said that rejection of his budget would result in "utter financial chaos."

The vote in the Senate was along strict party lines, with 29 opposition Liberal-Country party senators voting against the budget and 26 Labor party senators for it.

The opposition said it would pass the budget only if Mr. Whitlam resigns immediately and calls a general election for both houses of Parliament.

Yesterday, the opposition blamed the Whitlam government for a scandal that forced the resignation of Tuesday of Minerals and Energy Minister Rex Connor.

## Conference on Sharks Is Rejected By Resort in Florida as Overkill

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Oct. 16 (AP).—City officials in this Atlantic Coast resort town have turned down an international shark conference.

Sam Dunn, president of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that the city declined to host the "Sharks in Perspective" conference because of recent publicity about shark attacks in the area.

"With the position Daytona has been put in over the past summer, we didn't feel we should aggravate our situation with a conference on sharks," Mr. Dunn said. "We didn't feel it was in the best interest of the community to blow this thing any more out of proportion."

"We thought a neutral city would be best—like Panama." Authorities say five persons were attacked by sharks between May and August while swimming off the central Florida Atlantic Coast. Dale Beaumariage, chief of the state Bureau of Marine Sciences, said sponsors approached Daytona Beach officials about hosting the Nov. 20-22 conference "out of courtesy."

"We said, 'Look, you guys have had the problem and we think this conference is a good way of handling it,'" said Mr. Beaumariage, whose department is co-sponsoring the meeting with the University of Florida's sea-grant program.

In contrast to Daytona Beach's cool reception, Sea World, near landlocked Orlando, quickly snapped up the conference, Mr. Beaumariage said.

## Kenyatta Warns Legislators He Will Not Tolerate Dissidence

NAIROBI, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—President Jomo Kenyatta today warned Parliament—two of whose most prominent members have been placed in detention—that dissidents will not be tolerated.

Addressing a meeting of all MPs after the arrest of the opposition speaker and another government critic, the President declared that similar action would be taken against any parliamentarian who did not support the government or tried to obstruct it.

"People appear to have forgotten that the hawk is always in the sky and ready to swoop on the chickens," he told the meeting.

Aide on Appointments Resigns at White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—Warren Rudstam, President Ford's appointments secretary, has submitted his resignation for "family and personal reasons," White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today.

He said that Mr. Ford did not seek the resignation and has yet to respond to it formally, but he said he had no doubt that it would be accepted.

Iceland Hits Trawler

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—An Icelandic patrol ship today cut the trawl wires of a West German trawler, Iceland's first use of force since it created a 200-mile fishing limit yesterday.

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**New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 16**

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## Flash... Paris Bourse

OCT 16 1975

**On Trust**

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE OCT. 14	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— 72 '73 '74	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	579 - 364	355	361.50 - 355	5	4.2	40.32 - 42.63 - 87.34c	7,958	1st sem. '75 net profit = 393 MF vs 365 MF for same period '74.
BIC	Pers. Appliances	749 - 493	553	554 - 541	20	1.1	23.56 - 22.62 - 27.60c	1,800	1st sem. consol. turnover at annual exchange rate 14.32%.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	700 - 402	582	607 - 599	11	3.4	42.50 - 47.50 - 50.73c	600	1st sem. consol. turnover: 951 mil. Fr. (+37%), Foreign sales strong.
BORN - GERVAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	649 - 378	529	594 - 496	19	4.8	87 - 102 - 28.38c	2,332	Same dividend (Fr. 25.20) confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Holdings	309 - 172	188	182 - 180.18	11	2.8	9.39 - 9.50 - 14.56	1,665	Total dividend of Fr. 15 for fiscal period 1973/1974.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	159.50 - 76.50	153.80	147.20 - 140.50	14	4.5	6.48 - 9.74 - 11.15	1,254	6.50 Fr. dividend for 1974 is paid as of July 15.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	179.50 - 117	189.50	189.50 - 180.50	18	3.2	13.47 - 13.02 - 10.36	3,443	Net profit 1st sem. '75 = 30,260,000 Fr. (+35.2%), New issue pending.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	185.50 - 117	126.50	123.50 - 120	19	4.7	9 - 8.63 - 6.77	3,881	CIC now offers CREDINSERVICE to assist with financial management.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	189.50 - 132.60	170.10	170 - 164.10	6	4.6	9.22 - 15.58 - 28.73c	2,949	First semester '75 consolidated turnover = 3,900 million Fr.
EUROFRANCE	Holdings	217 - 134.90	217.50	219 - 212	—	4.1	(non significant)	2,194	SOVAC (100% subjs. '74 net income (c): 32.5 MF = 14.7 Fr. per Eurofrance share.
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	975 - 469	520	522.50 - 508	16	4.3	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.92c	1,438	1st sem. '75 turnover = 826 MF (+14.7%) net profit = 154,120,000 F (approx. 74%).
FRANÇAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	153 - 80.85	107.50	130.50 - 125.18	2	8.2	27.85 - 41.65 - 66.21c	12,889	New North Sea oil discovery in U.K. sector by 101A.
GENE. DE FONDERIE.	Mec. cons.	226 - 127	175.50	185.50 - 183	6	7.3	15.15 - 41.19 - 30	942	'74 net dividend of 12.68 Fr. (same as '73) to be paid as of July 15.
IMETAL	Miners	97.90 - 72.20	77	77.50 - 17	4	3.9	18.52 - 7.59 - 17.97c	7,944	(metals) '74 net dividend of Fr. 31 to be paid as of July 7.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric	2725 - 1400	2355	2515 - 2400	47	7.8	55.52 - 66.34 - 62.07	706	Since 1971, LMT phone-line installations in France total 180,000.
LYON, DES EAUX	Utilities	509 - 303	492.50	493 - 471	23	3.2	26.73 - 19.87 - 21.38	1,605	'74 net dividend of 16 Fr. (+12.67%) to be paid as of July 7.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	596 - 413	603	594 - 583	19a	1.5	12.80 - 31.77 - —	3,136	
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holdings	184 - 122	168.50	168.50 - 166.50	7	6.5	18.85 - 21.32 - 23.72c	10,160	Merger with COFIMER & CIEOPAR to be proposed shareholders this year.
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin.)	158 - 121.30	144	144 - 146.50	—	4.7	(non significant)	1,485	Exchange offer of 2 Paternelle shares for 1 A.G.P. share until Oct. 4.
PECCHELLEBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	73 - 38.50	64.80	64.95 - 65.50	10	7.7	4.32 - 11.71 - 6.53	2,825	6 Fr. dividend for '74 (4.50 Fr. in '70) will be paid as of July 7.
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem. min.	157.70 - 97.50	100.80	107.18 - 100.20	8	9.3	10.90 - 14.50 - 29.50c	25,182	523 million 1975 notes due 1980 issued on Oct. 15, 1975, at par.
PERRIER	Bever. Bev.	150 - 101.80	101.10	103 - 102	9a	4.9	8.94 - 11.43 - —	5,234	
PEUGEOT	Holdings	289.50 - 233	267.20	289.50 - 280	8	3.2	68.26 - 71.04 - 38.34c	4,002	1st sem. French car sales: 146,000 (-28.5%) exports 18,000 (c. -7%).
REDOUTE	M&E order	606 - 325	600	606 - 593	17	2.0	30.82 - 35.94 - 26.87c	922	March-August '75 consolidated turnover = 1,859 MF (+3%).
ROUSSEL-UCIAF	Pharmec.	283 - 232	230	235 - 247.50	7	8.6	12.85 - 35.72 - 37.66c	3,026	1st sem. '75 turnover = 1,551 MF up 10.5% vs '74. Letter up 28% vs '73.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1998 - 1210	1730	1730 - 1670	24	1.3	61.72 - 64.44 - 74.30c	221	'74 net dividend of Fr. 34.50 (Fr. 30 in '75) to be paid as of Aug. 5.
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holdings	565 - 385	252	248.50 - 244.50	5	6.8	48.14 - 35.76 - 54c	9,769	Merger BSNM & B1 (100% owned) now Banque de l'Industrie & du Commerce.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric	1018 - 708	820	850 - 835	22	1.7	26.61 - 34.08 - 37.25	918	Net dividend of 14 Fr. for '74 (11 Fr. in '73) is paid as of July 1.

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings; all others on '74.

\* Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidated

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السؤال الجواب

# New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 16

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
30 Yr. T.B.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
20 Yr. T.B.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	0
10 Yr. T.B.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	0
5 Yr. T.B.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
2 Yr. T.B.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	0
1 Yr. T.B.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	0
90 Day T.B.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
30 Day T.B.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
15 Day T.B.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	0
7 Day T.B.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0
3 Day T.B.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	0
1 Day T.B.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	0
30 Yr. T.N.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
20 Yr. T.N.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	0
10 Yr. T.N.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	0
5 Yr. T.N.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
2 Yr. T.N.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	0
1 Yr. T.N.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	0
90 Day T.N.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
30 Day T.N.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
15 Day T.N.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	0
7 Day T.N.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0
3 Day T.N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	0
1 Day T.N.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	0

## Market Summary

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
30 Yr. T.B.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
20 Yr. T.B.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	0
10 Yr. T.B.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	0
5 Yr. T.B.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
2 Yr. T.B.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	0
1 Yr. T.B.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	0
90 Day T.B.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
30 Day T.B.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
15 Day T.B.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	0
7 Day T.B.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0
3 Day T.B.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	0
1 Day T.B.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	0

## U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0
Corn	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0
Soybeans	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	0
Cotton	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Oil	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0
Gold	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0
Silver	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0
Platinum	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0
Palladium	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0
Rhodium	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0
Iridium	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0
Rosin	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0
Stearine	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0
Wool	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0
Hides	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0
Feathers	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0
Shells	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0
Seeds	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0
Grains	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0
Legumes	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0
Oilseeds	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0
Grains	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0
Legumes	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0
Oilseeds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

## London Commodity Prices

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0
Corn	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0
Soybeans	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	0
Cotton	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0
Oil	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0
Gold	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0
Silver	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0
Platinum	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0
Palladium	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0
Rhodium	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0
Iridium	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0
Rosin	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0
Stearine	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0
Wool	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0
Hides	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0
Feathers	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0
Shells	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0
Seeds	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0
Grains	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0
Legumes	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0
Oilseeds	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0
Grains	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0
Legumes	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0
Oilseeds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
30 Yr. T.B.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
20 Yr. T.B.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	0
10 Yr. T.B.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	0
5 Yr. T.B.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
2 Yr. T.B.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	0
1 Yr. T.B.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	0
90 Day T.B.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
30 Day T.B.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
15 Day T.B.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	0
7 Day T.B.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0
3 Day T.B.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	0
1 Day T.B.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	0
30 Yr. T.N.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0
20 Yr. T.N.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	0
10 Yr. T.N.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	0
5 Yr. T.N.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
2 Yr. T.N.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	0
1 Yr. T.N.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	0
90 Day T.N.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
30 Day T.N.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
15 Day T.N.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	0
7 Day T.N.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0
3 Day T.N.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	0
1 Day T.N.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	0

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# American Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 16

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg
1000 Acme Ind	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
1000 ADM Ind	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4

## Currency Rates

Currency	Rate
1000 Acme Ind	11 1/2
1000 ADM Ind	12 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2

## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4

## Toronto Stocks

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4

## European Markets

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4

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N.B.—We are not at the Porte de Versailles.

### Swedish Kronor 30,000,000

## Sveriges Investeringsbank Aktiebolag

(Swedish Investment Bank Limited)

### 9 per cent. Notes Due 1980

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.  
Scandinavian Bank Limited  
Arinfi Limited (Arab International Finance Co.)  
Scandinavian Bank Limited acted as advisers to Sveriges Investeringsbank Aktiebolag.

17th October 1975.

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	Price
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2

## Montreal Stocks

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Net Chg
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+1/4

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17th October 1975.

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The Board of Directors of Sony Corporation has announced that shareholders who are registered in the books of the company on 31 October 1975 are to receive one free share for each four shares held. Consequently, the undersigned has designated div. opn. n. 14 for this purpose. The original shares will be traded in Japan ex-bonus as from 27 October 1975.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, October 13, 1975.

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### Euromoney Interest Rates

Rate	Period
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2

### London

Rate	Period
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2

### Paris

Rate	Period
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2
1000 AEP Ind	13 1/2

هكذا من لاهل



٥٥٥١٠٠٠

[illegible]







هكذا من اجل

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: 2/2/20

Perez booted a simple dribbler by Juan Benigne, Buenos Ayres, and George Guzman, added to charge Benigne's fly-ball single that scored Tiant. Boston led, 5-2.

Boston's immaculate fielding disappeared in a two-run Reds' fourth. An infield hit and throwing error, Dave Concepcion run-scoring bloop double to center and Guzman's mist, sliced fly that Benigne mislaid into a triple to left dumbled the idea of Red Sox defensive infallibility.

Tiant got Bench to fly out on a 2-3 curve with men on second and third to end the fifth. Doyle got Boston's 11th hit, giving every starter at least one, in the sixth. He was stranded.

**Sidearm Fastball**

Fooled Bench in the clutch to end the fifth seemed to calm Tiant and give him added confidence in the sidearm fastball he threw past Bench once.

Tiant retired eight of the next nine Reds before Foster singled with two out in the eighth, then Concepcion flew out to right.

The Red Sox entered the game an angry team, angry at the umpires and angry at the Reds. "I'd had been the manager," said pitcher Bill Lee. Of Darrell Johnson's argument with umpire Larry Barnett the night before, "I'd have hit his ear off. I'd a Van Gogh him."

## The Trade

By Dave Anderson

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16 (NFT).—Between drinks at the World Series, where memories invariably lengthen in direct proportion to the reduction of whiskey in the glass, two old-timers were arguing the identity of baseball's most celebrated slave dealer.

"Branch Rickey," said one,

**PLENTY OF PLAYERS BUT NO DOUBLE PLAY**—Red Sox's Denny Doyle about to fire over head of Rick Burleson to nip Tony Perez at first as Joe Morgan is safe at second.

Burleson, who missed only 16 innings all season, contributed two key plays last night, one in the field in the first inning and one at bat in the fourth. Together, they meant a difference of at least three runs in the outcome of the game.

**Extra Two Runs**

In the first inning, Burleson threw out Ken Griffey when he was trying for a triple. The play took the Reds out of an even possibly bigger inning than they had. In the fourth, the slight 24-year-old Californian hit a routine run-scoring single to left-center field but stretched it into a double. The extra 90 feet set up an extra two runs in the

**The Turning Point**

Perez's error, which Dwight Evans called the turning point in the game, resulted from his haste to field it and try to throw it to the plate to get Burleson. Burleson had been content with a single, he would have been in second when Beniquez hit the ball. The Reds then conceivably could have recorded three outs before the final two runs scored.

The runs, though, were necessary because Tiant wasn't having the kind of game he had in Boston or the kind he pitched against Oakland in the playoffs both in Boston.

"Maybe the mound was a little higher here," the 34-year-old

By Dave Anderson

Western Division titles. The Astros, meanwhile, have never been a serious contender and Spec Richardson has been discharged as general manager. Lee May was traded again, to the Baltimore Orioles a year ago. Tommy Helms played for the Astros occasionally this season. Jimmy Stewart, the utility infielder, is no longer in baseball. Neither is Denis Menke, the harter for Pat

As so often happens, the old-timers ignored the current canbats. They just got away a disciple of both nominees. Bob Howsam, the president of the Cincinnati Reds, was recasting the anatomy of the trade that stabilized the National League champions. At the time, the Reds had dropped to fourth place in 1971 after winning the 1970 pennant.

Bob Howsam knew that the Reds needed to improve their speed and their defense. By acquiring one player, Joe Morgan, both problems would be eased. But when the negotiations with the Houston Astros were completed, Bob Howsam also had to get Joe Billingham, Cesar Geronimo, Ed Armbrister and Denis Menke.

**Astros!ari Carpei**

"Our lack of speed and defense," Howsam was saying, "had been magnified by our new stadium."

The Reds had moved into Riverfront Stadium, with its

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16 (AP).

the organisers showed: Cuba with 14 gold medals through the first two days, the United States with 10. The actual count was 11 and 12. There also were some errors involving the number of silver medals won by the United States and Canada. The officials had lost a couple of events.

Olivera's a 21-year-old army corporal who makes only \$100 a month. The 160-lb, 165-pounder from San Juan came to the Pan Am Games as a virtual unknown, but in his two gold medals in three days have given him international prominence.

His best previous triple jump was only 54-7 1/4. He made his record leap on the third of six attempts.

Olivera's performance over-looked the day's other finals, two of which resulted in gold medals for Americans. John Powell and Kathy Weston.

Powell, the world record-holder in the discus with a toss of 226 feet 8 inches earlier this year, was killed for a Pan Am Games record of 204-7 in winning the gold medal. His throw surpassed the games mark of 204-3 by American Dick Drescher at the 1971 Pan Am competition in Montreal.

Weston, a policeman, and his one-time teammate Jay Silverter, a one-year-old veteran, did not have much practice in Mexico City, arriving here Monday night.

Silverter finished third with a toss of 198-3, two inches behind Martin Morrison of Cuba.

Weston, a 17-year-old, ran a new race in beating defending champion and American world record-holder for the gold medal in the women's 400 meters. Weston was first in 2:04.92 and Hoffman in 2:05.25.

**Bayl-Walker Duel Set**

**AUCKLAND, New Zealand,** Feb. 16 (Reuters). — Tanzanian Albert Bayl, world record-holder in the 1,500 meters, will clash with New Zealand's world champion John Walker in a series of meetings in New Zealand in February.

Confirmation that Bayl and Walker had accepted invitations to run in New Zealand was received today. The Tanzanians are Claver Msimama, Nyambui Mjaya and James Juma.

AP.

Joao Oliveira  
taking off  
on world  
triple jump  
record in  
Mexico City.

Record \$730,000

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT).—  
man named Jones set a world  
record by buying a horse for  
\$80,000 at Belmont Park yester-  
day, and then said in all ear-  
nestness, "I'm obviously very  
satisfied with the price."

In thoroughbred racing's in-  
famous marketplace, nobody raises  
eyebrow anymore at such  
prices. Fasig-Tipton Company  
brokers sold 67 horses for  
\$1 million with the nonchalance  
of Tiffany salesmen moving  
diamonds.

As they say in the used-car  
business, just about everything in  
offering was a screampuff: a  
complete "close-out" of the famed  
A. L. Rife racing stable, a  
major reduction of Paul Mellon's



**\$10 Paid for H**

...bety stable, a few choice colts  
...m the fashionable barn of  
...den Phipps.

...t was a day for plungers, in-  
...ing 36-year-old Brereton  
...ases of Midway, Ky., who bid  
...t \$730,000 for a 5-year-old  
...bety stable horses named Key  
...the Kingdom.

...the Rice stock, prominent in  
...oughbred racing for 31 years,  
...s being sold lock, stock and  
...rel because of the death of  
...a Rice's husband.

Alex France in Laurel

**NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (UPI).**—  
Laurel's \$150,000 Washington,  
...t, International, already back-  
...with talent, drew another  
...outdoor yesterday when Alex  
...ence was entered in the Nov.  
...erf race.

**League plays.** Billingham has won 65 games over four seasons. Geronimo is quietly considered by the Reds to be the equal of, if not superior to, Willie Mays as a center fielder. As for Denis Menke, he was later traded by Howsam back to the Astros for Pat Darcy, a right-handed pitcher with an 11-5 won-lost record as a rookie this year.

**In the Long Run**  
"But at the time of the deal, Howsam said, 'a lot of people wanted me hung in Fountain Square here. I felt I was giving Spec enough to win the pennant that year, but I also felt that it would help us in the long run.'"

In the four seasons since the trade, the Reds have won three

**Connors, Tanner**  
TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 18 (UPI). —Tony Trabert, captain of the U.S. Davis Cup tennis team, has selected Jimmy Connors and Roscoe Tanner for the Singles and Doubles teams. Dick Stockton and Erik Van Dillen for the doubles in the second-round series with Venezuela beginning tomorrow at the Raquet Club Ranch.

The United States, seeking to regain the cup after having been upset the last two years, is

**horse at Belmont**  
Allez France, a 5-year-old mare foaled in the United States but raised in France, has earned more than any other filly or mare in thoroughbred racing history: a total of \$1,364,427, with 12 victories in 19 starts.

The mare, owned by Daniel Wildenstein, who last year's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and was the defeated favorite in this year's running.

**Record Sale at Newmarket**  
NEWMARKET, England, Oct. 8 (UPI). —A colt by champion racehorse Mill Reef, winner of the 1971 Epsom Derby and Arc de Triomphe classic, brought a bloodstock record price of \$2,000,000 guineas (\$418,000) at the Newmarket yearling sales today.

Col. Robin Hastings, chairman

Three title matches involving the World Boxing Council featherweight crown, the WBC junior-flyweight crown and the World Boxing Association junior-flyweight title will be held in Japan in December, organizers said.

WBO featherweight champion David Kotey of Ghana will defend his title against 10th-ranked Shige Fukuyama of Japan in Osaka on Dec. 7. WBA junior-flyweight champion Jaime Rio of Panama will stake his title against Kazumori Tenryu, on Dec. 10 in Naha, Okinawa.

WBC junior-flyweight, title holder Lumpuaba, Estaba of Venezuela meets second-ranked Takanobu Shimabukuro of Japan Dec. 15. The site of the title bout is yet to be decided.

**on Davis Team**

heavily favored to win the series. There will be two singles to-morrow, the doubles on Saturday and the last two singles Sunday.

Venezuela is led by 23-year-old Jorge Andrew, who attended the University of Corpus Christi in Texas. His teammates include Humberto Hose and Freddie Winglekman.

The court here is asphalt, a hard and fast surface, which is expected to favor the United States.

**Park Auction**

of the British Bloodstock Agency, under India's Ravi Tikko, Rally's Carlo d'Alessio and Ireland's Vincent O'Brien to buy the yearling on behalf of a company now being formed.

Headings and Tikko were left to battle it out together until the gavel gave away after his bid of 100,000 guineas was topped.

The price for the colt, which is out of Lalbela, easily bettered his previous record of 117,000 guineas paid at the Newmarket sales four years ago.

**WHA Results**

**Wednesday's Games**

Chicago 5, Minnesota 4 (Harrison 2, McDougall, McKay, Walker 3, Holbrook, Ward; Walton, Hampson, Gaudin, Kent).

New England 5, Edmonton 4 (Clunie, Webster, Earl, Byers; Pannatieri, Macdonald, Ullman, Baird).

# PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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Two shows

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TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

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with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks

147F

Dinner, cigarette and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks

DINNER-DANCE AT 8, P.M.

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111 2 a.m.

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30 CHANSONNIERS & CHANTEUSES

100 artistes de renom  
dans l'attente de vous à l'été

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## Sheherazade

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... programme Russissime ...

... d'exquises spécialités ...

... décor fabuleux ...

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